

JOIN CANNEY'S SEWING MACHINE CLUB

Membership Limited to 100.

We can furnish through the co-operative advantages of a club one hundred Standard Rotary Sewing Machines to 100 persons who will be enrolled as members of the CANNEY SEWING MACHINE CLUB. Machines that are sold elsewhere and that we regularly sell for from \$45 to \$65—

CLUB PRICE, \$32.00

The members shall pay \$2.00 as soon as enrolled. The machine is DELIVERED AT ONCE; the member to pay one dollar per week thereafter until price agreed upon has been paid. Members may have choice of other styles at other prices.

No Drawing! No Chance! No Delay!

Machine is delivered as quickly as if you had paid cash for it. The terms are certainly within the reach of every family or young woman—but remember, however, that this opportunity is offered only at the P. A. C. Fair, and that the membership is limited to 100. The Standard Rotary Machine is the acme of mechanical ingenuity. It has many improvements not found in other makes. Each machine makes both the lock and chain stitch—a truly wonderful invention. On the installment plan it usually sells for from \$45 to \$65.

CANNEY'S CLUB, \$32.00

Canney's Music Store,
EVERYTHING FOR SEWING MACHINES.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

This week we have many good things to offer the economical housekeeper. So great has been the call for our TEAS and COFFEES that we again print the list and continue to sell the choicest grades of these goods imported into the country at the lowest prices ever quoted for like qualities. Remember we have other goods at attractive prices, and we ask you to look over the list:

TEA. COFFEE.

To those desiring a TEA of first quality and uniform richness of flavor, we recommend our	Ames' Special Mocha and Java, very best, pound.....	29c
Best Garden Flower Formosa, pound.....	Same Grade Elsewhere 35c.	
Very Fine Formosa or Oolong, pound.....	Fancy, Fresh Roasted.	
Good Formosa, choice quality, pound.....	Mocha and Java, very fine, pound.....	25c
Fine Ceylon Tea, pound.....	Fine Blend Coffee, pound.....	20c

WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil & Mixed Paints.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

GREAT DAY HAS COME.

Big Midwinter Fair Will Be
Formally Opened Tonight.

Old Machine Shop Transformed Into A
Modern Fairground.

What Will Be Exhibited And Who
Will Preside In The Booths.

This evening at the big building of the Portsmouth Machine company on Hanover street, occurs the opening of the great fair for which the Portsmouth Athletic club has been many weeks preparing, and which is planned to be the most notable indoor fair ever held in New Hampshire. Neither labor nor expense has been spared, and the result has been a transformation of the great building's appearance that will be a most agreeable surprise to all who enter it.

The entire interior of the building is gaily decorated with flags of all nations, streamers and pennants, from the New England decorating company of Boston, under the direction of A. E. Richardson of the G. B. French company, and with hundreds of electric lights, making a handsome sight to greet one on entering the building.

Every accommodation and convenience the public can require seems to have been thought of and provided by the management of the affair, and the attractions arranged for are many. Vaudeville entertainments by the most noted performers procurable will be given in the upper room of the annex each evening of the fair, and two bands—the United States naval band, Ralph L. Reinwald, bandmaster, and the Portsmouth City band, James D. Medcalf director and leader—have been engaged for the season, and will alternate in occupying the stands on the two floors.

The following are some of the exhibits and booths:

Goodwin E. Philbrick pharmacist, has samples of Dr. Perry's pills, with about fifty of his own prescriptions, also a pair of scales which were in use one hundred years ago, and compares them with prescription scales of the present day which weigh one eighth of a grain. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick.

Singer Manufacturing company, C. E. Hayes in charge, assisted by A. J. Blitz and Miss Grace Moulton.

Japanese booth, E. P. Lawrence chairman; one thousand pounds of Japanese goods of all kinds will be exhibited from Hatch's store of Boston, by Mrs. W. J. Kehoe, Mrs. Frank W. Tilton, Miss Frances E. Hodgdon, Miss Eva Mae Pearson.

Greenhouse of R. E. Hannaford, ferns, palms and many varieties of plants in bloom, and cut flowers of all kinds; R. E. Hannaford chairman, assisted by Mrs. Hannaford, Misses Gertrude and Lizzie Hannaford, Mrs. T. K. Hildebrand and W. A. Boddy.

Neapolitan Glass Blowers from Boston, with several assistants. John P. Sweetser, ranges, hot-water heaters, plumbing by John P. Sweetser and John G. Sweetser. James M. Noyes of Lynn, crystallized pop corn in all forms.

Joseph E. Hoxie, a room decorated in Dutch style, in charge of Mrs. Hoxie and furnished in Dutch style by the Portsmouth Furniture company.

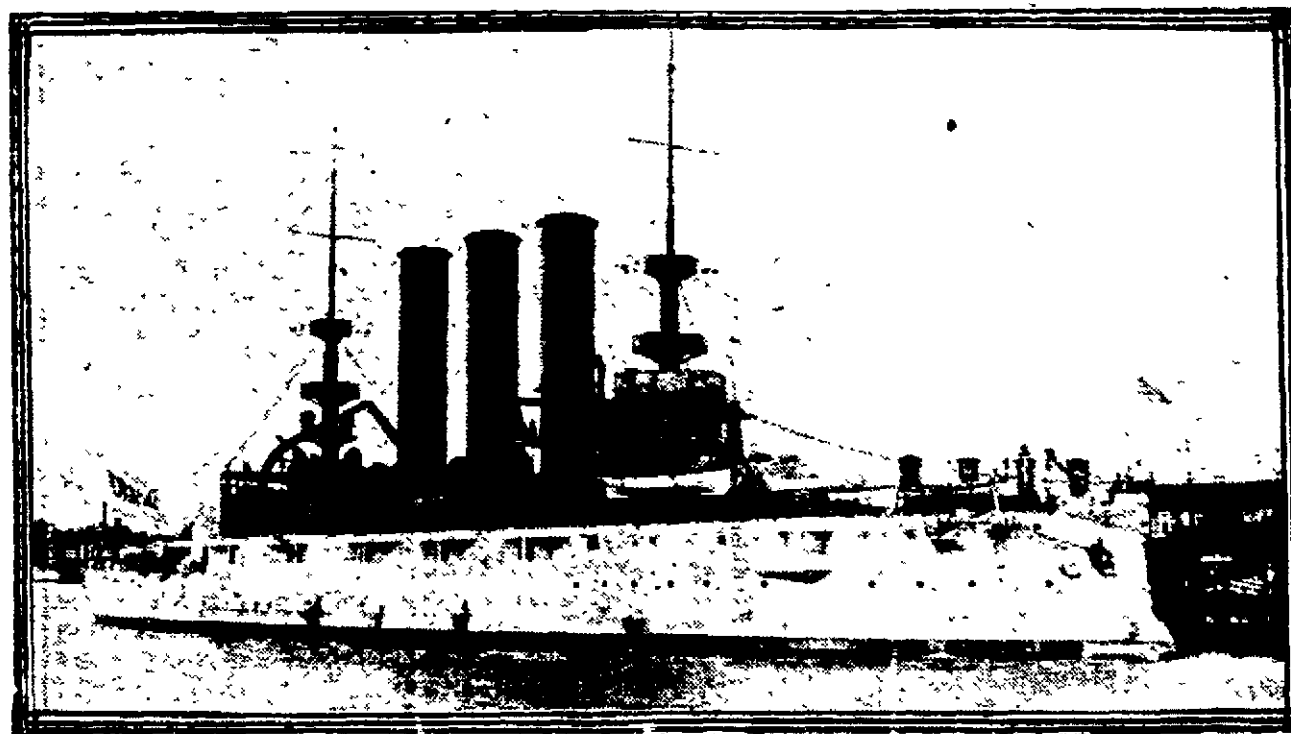
The George B. French company, Persian and India rugs, elegant costumes and draperies in charge of A. E. Richardson and W. G. Grigor; and corsets demonstrated by a lady from Boston. The lettering in this display was done by the veteran old-time decorator, James H. Dow, and its excellence is proof that his abstention from such work of late years has not caused him to forget how to do it when he takes the notion.

D. H. Montgomery, pianos, organs, by Horace Montgomery and Henry Montgomery; Angelus exhibit by N. S. Wood of Meriden, Conn.

Cater and Benfield, Crown Mocha and Java coffee, and Salada Ceylon tea, demonstrated by Miss Maud L. Traill of Boston.

Payne and Walker, Mrs. Frank Henscom and Mrs. Charles Holmes will demonstrate teas and coffees, and

NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.



Superb Fighting Machine Bearing the Name of the Ill-Fated Man-of-War That Was Blown Up in Havana Harbor Five Years Ago Yesterday, A Catastrophe That Brought On the War With Spain and Opened a New and Brilliant Era in American History.

a counter display of fancy groceries and canned goods.

W. F. and C. E. Woods, bicycles, harnesses, robes, whips, shown by C. E. Walter, and Frank Woods.

A. P. Preston, Preston's Catholicism, by Mrs. William H. Toner.

Confectionery of all kinds, John H. Taylor chairman, assisted by Miss Margaret Gallagher, Mrs. Emma Stackpole, Mrs. Sadie Swinerton. Mr. Taylor also supplies many other tables with home-made candy.

Other exhibitions are C. E. Boynton, Frank Jones Brewing company; Canney, musical goods; Kilburn, flour; Hepworth, phonographs, flowers of Jericho, Silverthorn, artist.

All the foregoing are on the lower floor of the main building; the following are on the second floor:

Candy, John B. Forbes, chairman, committee, W. N. Russ, Dr. Byron Staples.

Home made candy, Mrs. John B. Forbes, Misses Ethel Campbell, Maude Trefethen.

Kisses, Chocolates, etc., Misses Bertha Hatch, Marion Taylor, Emma Staples.

Lemonade and soft drinks in two booths, F. F. Hayes chairman, assisted by Austin Trefethen, Joseph Keen, Harry Ladd.

Ice cream and cake served in the second story from tables across the end of the hall by John H. Taylor, assisted by Misses Veda Whittier, Abbie Hale, Bessie Eastman, Madeline Philbrick, Carrie Brown, Mrs. Blanche Whidden.

Three booths of pop corn, W. P. Robinson chairman, assisted by Mrs. A. G. Abbott, Mrs. Lizzie Roberts, Mrs. Edwar F. Rowe, Misses Annie O'Connor, Annie Muchmore, Ethel Shannon, Alice Newton, Florence B. Hill, Lucie M. Hill, Z. Gertrude Young.

Caterer, quick lunch served during the evenings of the fair by B. P. Taylor.

County store in charge of Fred Hills, assisted by Mrs. E. W. Gray, Mrs. W. J. Cater, Miss Irma Wells, Mrs. Brackett.

Guess booth, John W. Newell, chairman, assisted by Misses Jessie Woods, Ethel Jewett, Eva Stilson, Ethel Jones. A looped and knotted rope is stretched lengthwise of the hall and for the nearest guess to the length, a ton of coal will be awarded; the names of fifteen pictures of warships, the set of pictures; number of beans in bottle, a silk umbrella; jar of pennies, the contents of jar; the person who draws the prize gift of five hundred dollars, is to be presented with a tete-a-tete set. The committee on the guess table are R. I. Walden, J. M. Washburn, C. E. Trafton, J. A. Newell.

Two fancy work tables under the charge of Frank J. Philbrick, assisted by Miss Grace A. Conner, Miss Vennard, Mrs. Philbrick, Miss Corolla P. Mugridge, Mrs. Walter H. Page.

Perry E. Conner, chairman of the gift committee, has ten gift booths with the following ladies to attend them: Misses Mildred Winn, Annie Road, Mary Conlon, each with three assistants; Marion Badger, Julia Long, Ida Foote, Florence Jewett, Elizabeth Kane, Mrs. E. W. Gray, with four assistants each; Mrs. J. N. Parker and five assistants.

Richard D. McDonough is chairman and has charge of all the tick-

ets on gifts; his office is on the second floor and his committeemen are: Perry E. Conner, George Leavitt, Albert D. Foster, Alvah Frost, Frank W. Tilton, William H. McDonough; Bookkeeper, George Leavitt; Cashier, Alvah Frost.

The stage on the west end of the second floor, where Governor Nahum J. Batchelder will be presented to the people, will be covered with handsome rugs, pictures and portraits will adorn the walls, and palms and ferns will make the background of the stage.

The special police officers who went on duty last Saturday to remain during the fair are Joseph A. Randall, Samuel Osgood, Wilbur B. Shaw, G. W. Latham.

Cashier of the fair is Charles F. Shillaber assisted by Jackson M. Washburn and John Batchelder.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ALLOTMENT.

Eighteen New Rural Free Delivery Routes to Be Installed.

Eighteen new rural free delivery routes will be installed in the first congressional district of New Hampshire on the first day of next May. This action has been taken by General Superintendent Machen and the necessary orders for the establishment of the service have been issued. All of these routes were examined some time since and have been held up for the lack of funds to establish them, and it has required several personal visits and personal appeals to the department by Congressman Suloway to get the order for their establishment this time.

This will clear up all of the routes in New Hampshire which have been surveyed and passed upon by special agents, the routes in the second congressional district, which have been examined, having just previously been ordered established by the department. It is doubtful if there is another state in the Union where a like situation exists. There are of course many petitions for rural free delivery routes pending from New Hampshire, but Congressman Suloway and Congressman Currier have assurances from the postoffice department that a special agent shall be sent on to New Hampshire to make investigations during the spring months.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 16.

A large number from Kittery will attend the P. A. C. fair in Portsmouth this week.

Judge Smith is in Boston today. William M. C. Philbrick is ill at his home on Stimson street.

The first degree is to be worked on three candidates by Riverside lodge, I O O F, this evening.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lewis Gerlach on Coffin's hill. It is hoped that each member will make an effort to be present; as business of importance is to be brought before the meeting.

The following is a list of letters advertised in the Kittery postoffice: R. S. Mitchell, Esq., The Merchants' Oil & Asphalt Co., Mrs. Richards, care of A. E. Howland, Clarence C. Underwood, John Tate.

Benjamin Hubbard of Moody, who has been passing the winter with his son, J. H. Hubbard, on the Whipple

road, suffered a slight shock yesterday. He was as comfortable as could be expected this morning.

Melvin McIntire of York was the guest of friends in town over Sunday. Charles Seawards has returned to Boston, after passing a few days with his family here.

Hiram Thomson, formerly of the Corporation Trust company, is in town.

Arthur Norton of Roxbury, Mass., passed today with his friend, J. H. Hubbard, Esq.

Miss Lillian Roberts of Saco passed the Sabbath with her friend, Miss Foss.

Master Herbert Grant entertained about fourteen of his little friends on Saturday at his home on Goot street, at a valentine party. The young folks entered heartily into numerous amusing games and made the room echo with their happy voices. Dainty refreshments were served and the young folks separated for their several homes with their heads and hearts filled with pleasant memories of the 14th of February, 1903.

A. W. Googins had a very narrow escape from death yesterday. Mrs. Googins and the little ones had gone to Biddeford to pass a week with relatives, and Mr. Googins, who boards with Mrs. Miliken during their absence, failed to put in an appearance for his meals. He was at the noon hour the subject of much anxiety, so that Mr. Miliken started to look for him. Procuring a ladder, he looked in the window and beheld Mr. Googins lying on the bed. Mr. Googins was unable to move, so Mr. Miliken forced open the window and immediately summoned medical aid. Dr. E. E. Shapleigh, with the combined efforts of his friends, worked earnestly over the victim and this morning finds him greatly improved so that he is in hopes to be able to resume his duties at the navy yard.

Visit the Curio Museum in the big exhibition hall at the P. A. C. fair.

SEMINOLE STILL STALLED.

Unable to Enter Gulf of St. Lawrence On Relief Mission.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole, which is on her way to the Bay of Islands to cut out a number of ice-bound American fishing schooners, is still unable to enter the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The conditions are most unpromising. The Canadian naval schooners Stanley and Minto are already frozen up there, which is an indication of the probable fate of the Seminole should she be caught in the ice.

Capt. Delaney, the master of the Newfoundland mail steamer Bruce, and the most experienced ice navigator in that region, believes that the Seminole will be unable to venture toward the Bay of Islands until the prolonged easterly winds drive the floes well off the shore.

NOTICE.

Outstanding P. A. C. season fair tickets must be returned to me by Monday evening, Feb. 16th. Those that are not returned by that time will be considered sold and the holders will be held responsible for their value. J. P. CONNER, General Manager P. A. C. Fair.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. JACOBS.

Last Rites Over the Body of a Famous Merchant Officer.

The body of Capt. Benjamin F. Jacobs, formerly of this city, arrived at his home in Malden on Friday night from Pine Bluff, N. C., accompanied by his wife and daughter. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. It is probable that the body will be taken to Ogunquit, his native town, for burial.

We have given many points in the life of the genial captain, and herewith present these additions:

He ran away to sea when sixteen years of age, and worked his way up to master before he was thirty. He made the trip "around the Horn" to San Francisco in 1849 in the Empress of the Sea. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers of Boston. He had been commander of the ships Granite State, Jean Ingelow, Merrimac, Grandee and Paul Jones. During the Civil war he was engaged in carrying saltpetre from South America to the United States.

While in command of the Merrimac the vessel was wrecked while entering the harbor of Bremen, Germany, during the Franco-Prussian war, the buoys having been removed from the harbor. The ship Grandee in which he sailed for twenty years, made on its maiden trip, in the fall of '73, a record run from New York to Callao, Peru, in sixty-nine days. Capt. Jacobs was in the East India trade for many years, sailing for Kidder, Peabody & Co., William R. Grace and Salter & Livermore of New York. His last voyages were in '91 to Nagasaki and the Philippines, and in '92 and '93 to Valparaiso. He retired in 1893, and moved from Portsmouth, N. H., to Malden, where he has since resided.

THE STATE BOULEVARD.

Quite Probable That Legislature Will Provide For Its Completion.

It seems quite probable that the completion of the state boulevard, which has been partly built, will be provided for at this session of the legislature. A bill to appropriate \$30,000 to complete the work at this end of the road, is now before the committee, and that it will be reported favorably there is no doubt. The road, as completed now, extends from the Parsons estate at Wallis Sands to Foss beach, toward Ragged Neck, and the plans for the present appropriation are to complete the stretch across Rye Harbor to Straw's Point, and from the Parsons estate to Odiorne Point. These two sections have no water front road, so that with this finished, a complete line of roads would be obtained from the Massachusetts state line to Fort Point at New Castle. At the present time there is a good road across Hampton Beach and Rye, so that these sections will probably wait for further appropriations.

DOWN TO EIGHT DOLLARS.

J. A. and A. W. Walker announce that beginning today (Monday) the price of anthracite coal in the local market will be reduced to \$8.00 per ton. This will be good news to Portsmouth householders.

SMALL POX IN A LUMBER CAMP.

A case of small pox was discovered in a lumber camp on the Lafayette road on Sunday, the sufferer being a lumberman named Knight. He was taken to the detention hospital.

Monday will be Governor's night at the big fair.

When in Exeter
— TRY A —
Superior
— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.
N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

No Change As Yet In Strike Situation

Annual Academy Interclass Meet Scheduled For Next Saturday

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Feb. 15.—Yesterday was the quietest day since the trouble with the employees of the Gale Brothers shoe shop began. Several letters have been placed in factories at Haverhill by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and will go there tomorrow. Word comes from Haverhill, however, that the men are not up to requirements.

Miss May Peabody and Miss Sue Cushing of Ladies' Stitching Assembly, 2616 of Lynn, Mass., who came here to prevent women lathers of the Exeter factory going to Lynn went back to their city yesterday. They say that their mission was successful. The lathers, however, say that the Boot and Shoe Workers' union will place several stitchers in Lynn factories tomorrow. To the Chronicle representative Miss Peabody said: "Had the lathers of Gale Brothers' shop the courage and common sense that the lady stitchers have there would never have been any trouble in that factory." She most thoroughly believed that the Boot and Shoe Workers' union organized this union here and that the lathers did not want the union. She says the organization did this in order to secure more money for the conducting of the fight of the union at Lynn and Haverhill. She also stated that the union organized these men to take places in factories of those cities should there be any trouble here.

All but about 200 hands are out of employment on account of there being no lathered shoes. The date of the complete shut down of the factory cannot now be far distant. One official said last evening: "It seems most sad that 500 people must be thrown out of employment just because the men are dissatisfied." The lathers are still firm in their demand and believe that the firm will be compelled to give in to them. They say that the Boot and Shoe Workers' union has enough money in the treasury to fight this thing for years, if necessary. The pickets are still out and keep a careful guard over the shoe shop and railroad station.

Next Sunday being Washington's birthday the annual interclass meet which always takes place on that holiday will be held one day previous this year, on Saturday, Feb. 21. The games will begin at 2:30 and promise to be as interesting as in former years. The events will be the same as in past years and are as follows: 40-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 200-yard dash, 400-yard dash, 800-yard dash, 1600-yard run, 3200-yard run, 5000-yard run, 10000-yard run, 20000-yard run, 40000-yard run, 80000-yard run, 160000-yard run, 320000-yard run, 640000-yard run, 1280000-yard run, 2560000-yard run, 5120000-yard run, 10240000-yard run, 20480000-yard run, 40960000-yard run, 81920000-yard run, 163840000-yard run, 327680000-yard run, 655360000-yard run, 1310720000-yard run, 2621440000-yard run, 5242880000-yard run, 10485760000-yard run, 20971520000-yard run, 41943040000-yard run, 83886080000-yard run, 167772160000-yard run, 335544320000-yard run, 671088640000-yard run, 1342177280000-yard run, 2684354560000-yard run, 5368709120000-yard run, 10737418240000-yard run, 21474836480000-yard run, 42949672960000-yard run, 85899345920000-yard run, 171798691840000-yard run, 343597383680000-yard run, 687194767360000-yard run, 1374389534720000-yard run, 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NEAT CUP CONTEST.

HOW NEW YACHTS ARE FARING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OCEAN

Shamrock III. Will Probably Be First
Launched—Hopes of England Center on Captain Wringe—The New Defender and Her Skipper.

From present indications all records in international yachting will be broken this year, the coming contest for the America's cup promising to be the liveliest that has yet stirred the blood of the two nations battling for the honor of producing the acme of speed in wind-driven pleasure craft. Indeed it is felt in well informed circles that the contest this year will mark a climax in the international races. It is argued that should Sir Thomas Lipton fail in his third assault on the cup he will not try again and that several years will probably elapse before another will be found to contest American supremacy.

So when the Shamrock III. and the new cup defender spread their sails to the breeze in rivalry the contest will evoke the liveliest interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Shamrock III. is nearly completed and, it is said, will be launched in March. The hull construction will be of steel, no manganese bronze being used. This of course is mainly conjecture, as nobody has seen her except the picked workmen of Elfr's, and his men guard the shop in which the yacht is



CAPTAIN ROBERT WRINGE
[Sir Thomas Lipton's new skipper.]

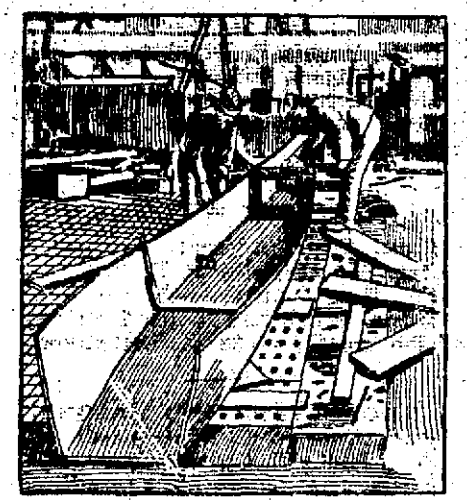
being built. Mr. Elfr is constantly giving the closest supervision to every part of the work.

Progress on the new cup defender in the Herreshoff shops at Bristol, R. I., has been rapid since the keel was cast the day before Thanksgiving. With a large working force and an abundance of material on hand there is not the least doubt that the boat will be played and her deck finished by the middle of April.

The approximate length of the new yacht will be 134 feet over all, with a beam of 25 feet and a load water line length of 90 feet. These figures show no appreciable differences from those of the Constitution.

In the matter of plating there always comes the consideration of the scientific distribution of weights and strains. Particularly must this factor be observed in the building of a ninety footer, or, to speak more directly, of a craft of less than a fraction of an inch under that water line length. The longitudinal framing consists of T-bars and bulb angles of the proper strength to resist all possible strains. All the sheathing is of Tobin bronze.

When sail plan is considered, the new boat must have a bigger spread of



SETTING UP THE CUP DEFENDER'S KEEL.
Duck, a boom of perhaps nearly 120 feet. A sail area of nearly 10,000 square feet may be called into requisition.

As a matter of fact, the sails for the new boat will be the biggest ever carried by a single stick vessel built in this country. Whether Elfr and Watson will venture on a bigger spread of duck is a conundrum yet unsolved.

Captain Charles Barr, who has been engaged to sail the new defender, is now securing a crew and intends having the members mustered at Bristol early in April.

Captain Robert Wringe, who will command Shamrock III., has had a lot of experience in American waters, having sailed the Belmont yacht for some time. He was also with Captain Horatio on the Shamrock I. He was chosen instead of Captain Sycamore, who sailed the second Shamrock. Both Sir Thomas and Captain Wringe believe that Shamrock III. will bring back the cup. In fact the general feeling in England seems to be that if the up is ever to come back to England Captain Wringe is the man to do the trick.

Captain Wringe is a skillful sailor and the Shamrock III. will be the latest product of British shipbuilding skill, but before claiming the America's cup they must prove their superiority over an American yacht, manned by American sailors and commanded by Captain Robert Barr. Heretofore these have been insuperable obstacles to British success.

DAIRY TALK.

Present Work Makes Future Profit.
Put in Your "Best Licks" Now.
Some men feed their cows as they would a thrashing machine and with no more thought as to the power of the animal to assimilate the food given than they would give the aforesaid thrashing machine. The results gained prove that in this way a great deal of good food and well meant effort are wasted. The cow is not a machine. She is a thinking, rational being. Why not treat her so?

The cow that is thin in flesh has an aim in life quite distinct from any we have in view. She is determined to put a good coat of fat on her back, while we want it in the butter tub. The cow has the advantage of us, and we might as well admit it first as last. It is the cow that is in good order that gives good milk and plenty of it.

It does not pay to give just enough food to keep an animal alive. Enough more must be given for profitable growth or production.

A cow well fed and perfectly nourished this year will produce more next year and so on from year to year.

Give the cows a chance every day to get out and rub themselves and get the fresh air. It will not hurt them if the air is cold, provided they do not stand around in the wind until they are chilled. Cattle as well as men need regular exercise.

Straw put under the stock for bedding is by no means wasted, although some men seem to act as if it were. It not only adds to the comfort of the stock, but goes out to increase the supply of barnyard fertilizer, without which the farmer is mad.

Winter is the time to put the stock in shape for the next season's work. As they come out in the spring so they will be all summer long. Put in your best licks now.

Get out the Babcock tester and go all through the herd again.

Don't let the heifers form a habit of drying up early.

Feed well and keep them milking well up to calving time.—Farm Journal.

WESTERN HEMLOCK.

Its Claims as a Substitute for Spruce and White Pine.

Western hemlock has suffered so severely through the reputation of its eastern relative among lumber manufacturers and consumers that it has at present scarcely any market standing. To remove this prejudice and to introduce the western hemlock to the market by pointing out its uses, its economic value and the conditions under which it may profitably be grown and manufactured was one of the purposes of a two seasons' study on the ground by the bureau of forestry. The conclusions to which this study has led have been summarized as follows:

First.—The wood of the western hemlock is far superior to that of the eastern



WESTERN HEMLOCK.
On Cascade mountains, Washington; altitude, 3,000 feet, showing thick, rough bark of mountain form.

ern tree. It is suitable for use in all ordinary building work. It furnishes good paper pulp, it is sufficiently light and strong to make excellent woodenware stock, and it is particularly valuable for indoor finishing. Its bark is half again as rich in tannin as that of the eastern tree.

Second.—Under favorable conditions the western hemlock reproduces abundantly and grows very rapidly. Since these conditions are usually disadvantageous to red fir, hemlock may often be counted upon to reforest cut over lands when red fir would probably fail to establish itself.

Third.—The western hemlock has now to contend mainly with a prejudice which is based upon a knowledge of the eastern tree alone. The importance of bringing it into the market on a large scale as a substitute for spruce and white pine is growing rapidly. Its qualities entitle it to rank among the valuable timber trees of this continent.

To the Farm Dairyman.

I want to advise you about apparatus for making butter. If necessary for a little while, use what you have, but as soon as possible get a good separator and a good churn, and when you get tired of a hand separator use some kind of power and build a suitable room for it. I have used a two horse tread power for six or seven years, but last spring got a four horse gasoline engine, and I like it best.—John Patterson, Missouri.

What Others Say.

Is black water running away from the barnyard? Then there is a hole in your pocket.

Does it pay to save a cent's worth of food in the dishwasher containing washing powders and kill \$20 worth of pigs by feeding such slops?

Corn will bring twice as much in a hog as in a sack. So will hay in a cow bring twice as much as in a bale.



WATER FOR STOCK.

A First Class Tankhouse and Its Advantages the Year Round.

On about every farm there is an outdoor watering trough that supplies water for the stock both summer and winter. In hot weather it is necessary to protect the trough in order to keep the water cool and wholesome, and in winter to keep it from freezing, says a Michigan correspondent in the Ohio Farmer. The accompanying photograph shows a building for this purpose, and it can be built at a very small expense. The shelter was designed to cover a long tank, which seems to be a general favorite with all classes of farmers.

The building is 12 feet long, studding 6 1/2 feet high. The distance from the ground to gable is seven feet. The roof



FARM TANKHOUSE.

is an ordinary gable roof, though only one-half is shown in the photograph. Two sets of openings, each 30 by 30 inches, are built into the structure, through which the stock may reach the water. Two of these are shown in the cut. This arrangement has the advantage of allowing stock from two different yards to use the same tank. The openings are arranged with drop doors on the inside. These are up in place and do not show in the cut. It will be noted, however, that a small rope is attached to the partition between the two openings, which holds the traps in place and also raises and lowers them without difficulty. These are of great importance and should not be omitted from any such structure. By a careful use of these doors one is able to pack the tank and keep the packing in good condition without much effort.

The width of the building is five feet, which does very well for a three foot tank. This gives ample room for packing. Obviously tanks of various widths must have houses built according to their dimensions, but care should be taken that there is sufficient room for thorough packing and yet no danger that the stock will not be able to reach the water without difficulty. The house has been four years in continual use, and I have yet to see the weather so cold as to freeze the water so that cattle could not drink.

A Hog Scalding Trough.

The cut is presented by a Rural New Yorker correspondent as representing a scene on an Indiana farm at butchering time. He says: In the foreground is shown an improvement over the old method of using a barrel and heating the water in kettles and with hot stones. This pan saves much hard work in lifting, and the hogs are scalded better, as the water can be kept at the right temperature. The pan has a sheet iron bottom and ends and is



HOG SCALDING TROUGH.

placed over a small trench in which a fire is built to heat the water in the scalding. The sides and ends are made of flaring, and the dimensions of the pan are as follows, outside measurements: Bottom, 23 inches wide and 5 feet 8 inches long; ends, 23 inches wide at bottom and 30 inches at top; sides, 24 inches deep, 5 feet 8 inches long at bottom and 6 feet 3 inches at top. The bottom and ends are one piece and nailed directly to the two long pine sides. This pan cost \$4 and has been in use every winter by nearly all our near neighbors for ten years. Try one.

Alfalfa Culture in Brief.

Flow deep early in spring and fit the land thoroughly. Sow fifteen pounds of alfalfa to the acre and roll well after seeding. Some prefer light seeding of oats with alfalfa. Cut when coming into bloom. Never let go to seed or your stand is "a gone."

Farmers' February Work.

Tree trimming is good outdoor work on favorable days.

The time of the sitting hen and the incubator rolls round again.

Seed sowing in window boxes calls for attention.

Hotbed making begins with many gardeners this month.

It will not pay the poultryman or the dairyman to relax his winter cares too early.

Celery and cabbage plants may be started in flats, afterward removed to a cold frame and later planted in the open ground.

Seed, tools and everything necessary to successful spring work should be got ready before the rush begins.

"Working over" the manure heap is one of the jobs of the month.

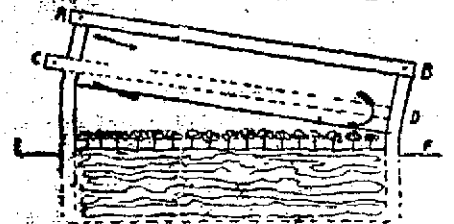
AN IMPROVED HOTBED.

Interesting Pointers About Building and Managing Frames.

Various forms of shutters or protectors for hotbeds have their relative convenience and excellence, but all are common in one respect, and that is in shutting out light. Even the light of a moonlight night is of value in plant growth, but not only must this be shut out, but also the twilight of the afternoon and two or more hours of frosty sunlight in cold mornings. This, added to cloudy days, leaves only an average of seven or eight hours of good light in every twenty-four in March, although the days average nearly twelve hours. Added to this are the constant care required, the lifting on and off of covers and the changing of amount of ventilation several times a day. In fact, a hotbed requires about as much looking after as a nursing infant if one would have uninterrupted and healthy plant growth. For this reason busy middle class people and farmers who do not as a rule keep a gardener cannot afford to run a hotbed, because the time needed is too valuable to spend on it. This shuts out many from enjoying fresh, early relishes and vegetables.

"I know of no more serious annoyance as well as hindrance to best results than the difficulty of airing the common hotbed. After several cloudy, cold days and a large amount of confinement beneath opaque shutters the sun bursts out suddenly some morning for a twelve hours' ramble through an unclouded sky. The plants are drawn and soft and dripping with moisture, and it is absolutely necessary to have air or everything will rot. The only way is to tip the sash more or less and admit big volumes of outside air direct, untempered in the least until it strikes the shrinking plants.

Mr. L. B. Pierce thinks he has solved some of these difficulties and found a remedy in a form of construction which he illustrates and explains in Country Gentleman, the sketch showing a double sash arrangement in north and south elevations. E F is the ground surface, in which is set the ordinary frame to be filled with manure. This may be of rough lumber, the only requirements being true corners and a neatly dressed top edge. On this I would fit a neatly constructed frame of six or six inches high, divided at every



IMPROVED HOTBED CONSTRUCTION.
[A B, top sash; C D, inner sash; E F, ground line. Arrows indicate air circulation. Sashes may be three inches apart.]

sash intersection with an inch board of the same width as the outside frame. Either end and the south side should be entire boards, while the north side must be of two pieces separated the thickness of an ordinary sash, say one and a half inches. Cleats an inch wide may be nailed upon the inside of the divisions and at the ends near the bottom of this upper frame, so that the sashes may be slid in from the north until they strike the south side, where a thin cleat may also be nailed, making sure that it is a trifle below the side cleats, so as to slide clear.

The frame being constructed so as to be covered with an ordinary sash, or six feet from outside to outside, the sashes slid in (C D) will project two inches at the north end, but as the sash end is usually nearly three inches wide there will be no opening. By laying outer sashes (A B) on top of the frame we shall have a thoroughly protected bed, with a space of warm air between two transparent coverings. These may remain on night and day in very cool weather, and if desirable the upper sash may be removed in warm weather. However, my experience in using glass covered beds inside of greenhouses goes to show that enough light is admitted through two thicknesses of glass to answer all purposes, provided the glass is kept clean, which, however, is impossible when both coverings of glass are set fixedly in one sash, a frequent practice in high latitudes.

A hot bed constructed as in the illustration is not only protected from rapid changes of outside temperature, but has rare ventilating facilities. By drawing out the inner sash two inches there is an opening the thickness of the sash ends, but mainly below, amounting to about three-quarters of an inch at the north side and an opening of two inches next the south side at the other end of the same sash. Now slide the upper sash down to the south a couple of inches, leaving an opening on top of the north end, and outside air is admitted, which passes over the surface of the warm inner sash, drops below at the south end and finds its way out at the north end, the well known laws of air circulation doing the business. There is thus a constant circulation of tempered air.

This wheel within a wheel or house of glass inside a greenhouse is no new discovery, but its application to hotbed construction will, I believe, help those unfortunate enough to have to depend on the uncertainties of fermenting manure and the fickle February and March sun.

The Honeybee Holds the Patent.

The honeybee still holds the patent royal on combmaking. The most that man has been able to do in this direction is to furnish the base or pattern for the bees to build on, which is called a starter. Starters are made by running thin sheets of plain wax through embossed rollers, and they form the base of the combs.—Exchange.

Her Dream Didn't Come Out.

They had just returned from church, and during a lull in the conversation he drew his chair a little nearer to her and said:

"I am about to ask you a question of no little importance. Are you prepared for it?"

"I am," she replied, bracing herself for something that had long monopolized her most hopeful hopes.

"Will you?" Here his voice acquired a few husks, and he drew a breath anywhere from six to nine inches long.

"Will I what?" queried the fair one anxiously.

"Will you—er—accompany me to the theater tomorrow evening?" he asked.

Her disappointment was something fierce, but she saw the show just the same.—Chicago News.



The Doctor's Motto.
"I asked our doctor his motto the other night."
"What did he say?"
"Patience and long suffering."

Her Papa's Strength.

Recently in a Columbus Sunday school the teacher was telling her class of small pupils the story of Samson, of whom she spoke as the strongest man who had ever lived.

Little Ethel listened to the story with great interest. After the teacher had finished Ethel held up her chubby hand.

"Well, Ethel," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"Samson wasn't as strong as my papa is."

"Is your father so strong?" queried the teacher, smiling.

"Oh, my papa's off strong," replied Ethel, with emphasis. "Why, I heard mamma say that he had an elfy on his hands."—Columbus Journal.

How She Worked Him.

Wife—You wouldn't want me to have a secret that you didn't know any thing about, would you, dear?

Husband (suspicious)—No, of course not.

Wife—Well, I have one, and I suppose I ought to tell you, but—

Husband (hoarsely)—Go on. Tell me the worst.

Wife—I have a secret longing for a new scalpin sack, dear.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worse Than That.

"Your pictures," remarked the fair amateur who was inspecting the works of art in his studio, "are an inspiration, but they fill me with despair."

"Are they so—so unattractive as that?" smiled the Japanese artist, stepping back a moment to gaze critically at the poster girl he was painting.

"Unattractive!" she exclaimed. "They are impossible!"—Atlanta Constitution.

His Mistake.

New Arrival—So the last tenderfoot was shot by Bad Bill? Didn't Bad Bill know the gun was loaded?

Amber Pete—Yes, pard.

New Arrival—Then why do you say it was carelessness?

Amber Pete—Because the tenderfoot didn't know Bad Bill was loaded.—Chicago News.

Most Men Do This.

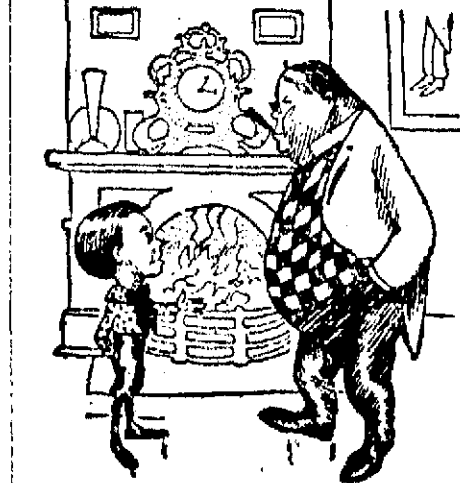
"Dey am no' men dan yo' kin count in de world," said Charcoal Eph in one of his rambling moods, "dat scrape de cream off'n de milk an' den try t' blame hit on de cat, Mistah Jackson."—Baltimore News.

This Comes From Water Front.

"Why is the cable ship like a sitting hen?"

"She is done laying."—Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

About the Size of It.



"What's a philosopher, pa?"
"A philosopher, my son, is a man who can point out a dozen reasons why the other people should be content with their lot."

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Rock's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:20 a. m., 8:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Rock's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 8:10 a. m., 9:20 a. m., 10:40 p. m. Leave Little Rock's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
†Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

*Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at E. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 7:05, 8:05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10:05 p. m. Portsmouth at 7:05, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 7:05, 7:45, 8:05 a. m., and every hour until 10:05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

*Omitted Sunday.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

*Omitted Sunday.

H. SUSSMAN

Portsmouth Eye House

30 Park Row St.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments cleaned and pressed in a satisfactory manner without shrinking by a steam process.

Nephtha cleaning a specialty.

BOSTON & MAINE

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 5:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

For Portland and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
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Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it

MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1903.

'TWOULD BE A WISE CHOICE.

The selection of George B. Cortelyou for the head of the new department of commerce and labor would be a wise one. Mr. Cortelyou is eminently fitted for a cabinet position and under his supervision the new department would speedily become as important as those which have been long established.

Mr. Cortelyou is the man who, upon the death of President McKinley, possessed the ability to assume practically the position of chief executive of the nation and to discharge the duties of that office until relieved by Mr. McKinley's successor. At the time, the entire press of the country, a few cheap democratic papers excepted, took occasion to compliment Mr. Cortelyou upon the manner in which he handled the responsibilities so suddenly thrust upon him.

He is one of the most prominent and one of the most able men in public life today and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the American people. He is a young man, too, being only forty, and his elevation to a position in the cabinet would please the great majority of his fellow citizens.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The death in Springfield, Mass., last Wednesday, of Mrs. Irene Sanford Chaffee, widow of Dr. C. C. Chaffee, recalls vividly to the memories of persons who were voters fifty years ago the stormy days preceding the great Civil war, when the slave power, which had ruled the country from the day of the adoption of the constitution, was fighting desperately to retain its supremacy in the nation, and preparing to take up its position, if need should arise, in the "last ditch" of secession. She was the owner of the negro slave, Dred Scott, whose name was more familiar to people all over the union, forty odd years ago, than Theodore Roosevelt's is today.

Mrs. Chaffee, who was of a prominent Virginian family, was eight years old at the time of her death. Her first husband was Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon of the regular army, who while stationed in St. Louis, Mo., bought Dred Scott at the slave's urgent request, his former owner having had him flogged for gambling. Dr. Emerson never had any other slaves, but employed Scott about his office in St. Louis; and on one occasion, when he visited Ohio, he took Scott along as a servant, both soon returning to St. Louis. After Dr. Emerson's death, when his widow was about to move to Massachusetts, she told Scott he was practically free, and he remained in St. Louis, working at odd jobs wherever he could find them.

Among others whom he worked for was a young lawyer, who on learning his history, thought he could make some money out of him, and brought suit against the estate of his former owner to secure fourteen years' wages, on the ground that he became free when he went to free territory north of the Missouri line, and had been wrongfully held as a slave thereafter. The lower court of Missouri found against the estate, previous decisions of the Missouri courts having

been that a slave was freed by being taken into a free state. This decision, however, was reversed by the state supreme court; and, the importance of the point in dispute having become apparent, the case was carried first to the United States circuit court and then to the United States supreme court, by both of which the decision of the state supreme court—that Scott was still a slave, notwithstanding his owner had once taken him into a free state—was upheld. The money the St. Louis shyster set out to recover from the Emerson estate amounted to only about \$1700, and the financial feature of the case was early overshadowed by the magnitude of the principle involved.

The decision of the national supreme court, rendered just before the inauguration of James Buchanan as president in 1857, while it delighted the slave power, startled and exasperated the rapidly growing anti-slavery power, as it practically annulled the Missouri Compromise by asserting that a slave owner could take his slaves into any part of the United States he pleased, and take them back again as slaves, even from free states. The opinion in the case was by Roger B. Taney, then chief justice of the United States, and his dictum that under the law "a negro has no right which a white man is bound to respect" was made effective use of by the abolitionist agitators, its effect on the north being similar to that of flaunting a red shirt in the face of a bull. Dred Scott, a rather no-account negro slave; a petty St. Louis lawyer, intent on making an honest dollar; and the chief justice of the United States, made a combination that contributed immensely to the election of Abraham Lincoln, the secession war and the abolition of slavery on American soil.

Some time after the death of Dr. Emerson, his widow married Dr. Chaffee, and while the Dred Scott case was in the courts, her husband was standing up against slavery in congress. The fact that his wife was Dred Scott's owner caused a good deal of bitter criticism to be aimed at him; but her ownership was purely an accident, with which she had nothing to do, and immediately after the highest court in the land had decided that she was Dred Scott's owner, she formally gave him the freedom which she supposed had been given him years before. He was the only slave she ever owned. The suit for Scott's wages was not against her; her brother, John F. A. Sanford, was executor of the estate of her first husband, Dr. Emerson, and in this capacity he acted as defendant in the Dred Scott suit.

It is hardly possible for those who have come on the stage of active life since the close of the Civil war to realize the sensation caused by the Dred Scott decision. By the south it was hailed as a Waterloo for abolition; by the north it was regarded as an infamous outrage and an aggression on the rights of the free states, to be fought against to the end. As to Dred Scott himself, the poor negro who never would have been heard of outside of the negro quarters of St.

FEEDS ONE—STARVES OTHER

Feeds the body—starves the microbes! That is what Scott's Emulsion does in consumption.

We can't expect to understand all about these germs and microbes the doctors talk of. They say that one kind causes consumption. Consumption microbes feed on weak lungs. Perhaps that's so.

At any rate we know that Scott's Emulsion has a peculiar action on the lungs which gives the lungs new life and vigor. Healthy lungs starve the microbes out.

Life for the lungs and flesh for the body, that is what the consumptive has a right to expect from Scott's Emulsion. An ideal food and tonic for any form of wasting disease.



AT THE P. A. C. FAIR.

Louis had not a white lawyer thought to make a few dollars out of his circumstances, he was one of the few who "have greatness thrust upon them," though he was a mere slave, a negro roustabout, he is "one of the few—th' immortal names, that were not born to die," for no history of the events leading up to the great Civil war would be complete without a full story of the Dred Scott case. Who his lawyer was we do not remember.

PENCIL POINTS.

All sorts of people have visited this country, but we draw the line at M. Giron

What would Germany do if she was called upon to pay all her debts at once?

The allies have got a little money, but they must have lost a good deal of their self respect.

For every president elected in the United States there are several dozen disappointed candidates.

Congressional talk is by no means cheap for those who have to pay the congressmen's expenses.

It is rumored that the trusts don't like President Roosevelt, but the people do, so Teddy is safe enough.

Perhaps Mr. Dowie thinks the New Yorkers will pay more money for their religion than the Chicagoans.

No wonder the British army has inferior officers when flogging as a punishment is permitted by those high in authority.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Bible class teacher, is not unworshipful enough to give up entirely the service of Mammon.

Uncle Sam wishes the world to understand that he is running this shooting gallery and proposes to continue to do so.

If Central America would kill off a few of its generals and ex-presidents it might be able to enjoy a short period of peace.

To expect the democratic party to be consistent would be to expect a miracle. So don't be surprised if our political opponents put up a pro-trust nominee.

SOME SHORT ONES.

No, He Acts About Seven.
Nobody would believe the Kaiser to be forty-four years old.—Providence Telegram

That's What Bryan Thinks.
Mr. Cleveland says that nothing he could say on political matters would be important.—Cleveland Leader.

Monroe Doctrine Caused It.
Lord Roseberry has a pretty penny to spend on a cure for insomnia.—Atlanta Constitution.

Things Even Up Eventually.
A while ago the great cry was scarcity of coal, things have changed,

now the cry among coal dealers is scarcity of buyers of coal.—Foster's Democrat.

O, Well, There Are Candles!
What if Baron Rockefeller should get so mad at congress that he will cut off the common people's nightly oil?—Atlanta Constitution.

So Is Bunco Bill.
There is a report that Dowie has a lot of ready money and the New York police are making special preparations to look after him.—Washington Star.

He Knows Now.
Did John D. Rockefeller not realize that he is already thoroughly detested by the American people, or did he have a strange desire to make himself more so?—Indianapolis Journal.

The Weather Man Is With Us.
Man's real insignificance is emphasized by the fact that mild weather has done more to solve the coal problem than all the investigations that have been inaugurated.—Portland Advertiser.

NEW FLEET OF FIFTY BATTLE-SHIPS.

Assistant Secretary Darling of the navy department—a keen and patriotic Vermont—declares that we ought to have a fleet of at least fifty battleships where we have today, built and building, but nineteen. The sober sentiment of the country will gladly sustain the assistant secretary's judgment. Three-fourths of a century ago, in the administration of President John Quincy Adams, with a population of only one-seventh of that of 1893, the United States possessed twelve ships-of-the-line, besides many frigates. While our population has increased sevenfold, our war fleet has not grown in like proportion.

A fleet of fifty warships cannot be "improvised" in one year, or half a dozen. There is good common sense in the suggestion of Congressman Dayton of Ohio, that we should enter upon a fixed and permanent policy of naval development which would involve the building of at least four ships-of-the-line a year.

That policy by 1915 would give us a fleet of sixty-seven battleships. In 1906, or nine years earlier, Germany will have a fleet of thirty-eight battleships and twenty-six armored cruisers. Her sea power is now inferior to our own. Unless we bestir ourselves it will soon surpass us.

Then what will the Monroe doctrine be worth? What was it worth in 1861-1865? Its moral validity was as great then as ever. The inherent justice of the principle of non-interference was the same. But in those years, when we had our hands tied by our own Civil war, that doctrine in Mexico temporarily fell to the ground, because of a sheer lack of military power to enforce it.

Yet when our Civil war ended, and General Sheridan was sent with an army corps of veterans to the Rio Grande, the Monroe doctrine grew instantly from an abstract proposition which Europe had ignored to a great fact, concrete and impregnable.

It was not necessary for General Sheridan's veterans to fire a single gun. Their very presence in Texas was sufficient. The United States pointed its finger of warning at France and the French eagles went

scuttling out of Mexico. The empire of Maximilian fell and buried the poor cardboard emperor in the ruins.

As it has been, it will be again. The Monroe doctrine will stand respected by the world just so long as there are enough bayonets and battle-ships behind it. If this doctrine requires fifty ships-of-the-line, we must have them.—Boston Journal.

During the big fair next week Exeter cars will leave corner of Islington and Pearl streets for Exeter on the even hour, making the last trip at 11 p. m.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

At the close of the sixth legislative week, the house docket showed that 528 measures had been introduced since the opening of the session, that total being six in excess of the entire number introduced at the session of 1901. These measurements have been disposed of as follows:

Engrossed	38
Passed	63
Killed	51
To be printed	14
Tabled	4
Special order	1

The strongest vaudeville ever offered in Portsmouth will be on next week at the P. A. C. fair.

WILL HOLD A RECEPTION.

Governor Bachelier will hold a brief reception at the fair tonight and will probably receive the good people from Rockingham county in the Dutch room.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.



Fire Department Notice.

New fire alarm boxes have been placed in position as follows:

Box 56, at the Central Engine House. Key at box.

Box 115 on Middle road, opposite Michael E. McCarthy's house. Keys at box, Misses Evans, Charles Pearson's and M. E. McCarthy's.

Box 117, on Cutts street, opposite W. R. Clark's house. Keys at Mrs. W. C. Fernald's, W. R. Clark's, Joseph Kennard's and William F. Tyler's.

JOHN D. RANDALL,
Chief Engineer.

Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines
Extra Quality and Finely Made Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys' Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to close out before stock account.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

SNOW SHOVELS. SLEIGH BELLS

SKATES

Try one of our new Safety Razors.
Rider & Cotton
66 MARKET STREET.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hottel;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hervey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere Conhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
Pres., Dennis B. Driane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amason.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,
• Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

TO THEIR MEMORY

Martyrs Of The Maine Honored In Havana.

Four Hundred Americans Take Part In The Services.

Flag Draped In Grief Hoisted Over Wreck Of The Ship.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Four hundred Americans this afternoon observed the fifth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine. A flag draped with crepe and bearing a wreath was hung on the vessel as a memento to those who lost their lives in the disaster.

A launch led the way to the wreck, followed by 2 small steamers, and numerous little craft, all filled with Americans intent on paying tribute to the memory of the martyrs of Feb. 15, 1898.

Ernest Conant delivered the memorial address and spoke feelingly of the sorrow and dismay caused in America by the Maine's destruction and of the heroism displayed by her officers and crew.

ALBANY IS OFF.

Leaves New York For Her Cruise In The Mediterranean.

New York, Feb. 15.—The United States cruiser Albany sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard today for her cruise in the Mediterranean. The cruiser will probably touch at Gibraltar for her first port, but may possibly keep on to Algiers, where Capt. Rogers will communicate with Rear Admiral Crowninshield for further orders.

FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

Many Villages Threatened By Rapidly Rising Waters.

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 15.—The damming of the Vistula by ice in Galicia has caused the river to rise and inundate the country and much damage and suffering have resulted. The ice is piled in a confused mass and has formed a dam a mile long. Ten villages have been flooded and detachments of pioneers are out endeavoring to rescue the villagers. It is feared that there has been some loss of life.

WILLEMSTAD REJOICES.

Raising Of The Blockade Causes Happiness In That Town.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing among all classes here at the raising of the Venezuela blockade. Many vessels are lying in this port with cargoes for Venezuela ports and will leave tomorrow. A number of steamers are loading for the same destination.

FOR OFFERING BRIBES.

Former Mayor Of Minneapolis Arrested In New Hampshire.

Hancock, Feb. 15.—Dr. Albert Alonso Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis was arrested here today by local officers at the request of Minneapolis officials. Dr. Ames is wanted in Minneapolis for offering bribes.

GEN. MILES COMES HOME.

Arrives In New York With His Family On The Lucania.

New York, Feb. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, his wife and party, arrived here tonight on the steamship Lucania. Gen. Miles, who has been abroad 5 months, has in that time been around the world.

WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

Signing Of Havana Coaling Station Agreement Expected At Once.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Minister Squiers received a message from Washington today and it is believed that the naval coaling station agreement will be signed within a few hours.

BIG SNOW STORMS.

Blizzards Raging In The States Of The Middle West.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Ohio and Illinois are in the blizzard's

grasp tonight and fierce snow storms are raging throughout the middle west.

A PARISH REUNION.

Supper To Be Served To The Gentlemen Of The Universalist Church.

Special invitations were sent out on Saturday by Rev. George Edward Leighton, pastor of the Universalist church, to the men of his parish, inviting them to a lunch tendered by the Ladies' Social circle on Monday evening next, February 23, at eight o'clock, in the vestry.

It is the object of this gathering, we learn, to get the men of the society together for an informal union and in order to more fully become acquainted with each other and with their pastor. The idea is one of general sociability, and no more congenial setting for the same could have been selected than the banquet board.

The supper is, we learn by underground wires, to be of unusual quality, and while the ladies will be conspicuous by their absence, yet they will be in manifest evidence through the delectable viands which are to be served.

We bespeak a large attendance in behalf of the genial pastor who has the interests of his devoted people so much at heart.

COMPANY B A WINNER.

Defeats Amesbury Y. M. C. A., Thirty To Fifteen.

Company B's basket ball team added another to its long list of victories on Saturday evening, defeating the Amesbury Y. M. C. A. in Peirce hall, 30 to 15. Blaisdell threw seven goals.

H. N. Hett furnished music for the dance which followed the game.

The score:

CO. B. AMESBURY Y. M. C. A.
Frisbee, H. Gaudette
Beane, H. Hart
Lane, C. Jacobus
Blaisdell, C. Morrill
Crompton, H. Boardman
Lemeire, H.

Score: Company B 30, Amesbury Y. M. C. A. 15. Goals from field: Blaisdell 7, Lane 4, Boardman 3, Lemeire 2, Morrill 2, Crompton, Jacobus, Hart. Goals from fouls: Blaisdell 2, Morrill. Referee, Foust, Amesbury; umpire, Miller, Portsmouth; timekeepers, Currier, Amesbury, Marshall, Portsmouth; scorer, Kiggins.

ADMIRAL WILDES' FUNERAL.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U. S. N., who died at sea a week ago on the steamer China Maru, en route from Hong Kong, will be buried on Tuesday in the cemetery at Kennebunkport, Me. His body arrived in Boston last Saturday night, and a funeral service will be held in Emanuel church, West Roxbury (Highland station), today at one o'clock. The Rev. Samuel Snelling will read the Episcopal service, and in accordance with the wishes of the family there will be no military display. The body is now in charge of Commander Edward B. Barry, U. S. N., and the funeral arrangements have been made by Captain Samuel W. Very, ordnance officer at the navy yard.

The pallbearers are to be Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh (retired), Rear Admiral N. Mayo Dyer (retired), Rear Admiral John F. Merry (retired), Captain Charles J. Barclay and Captain Harrison G. O. Colby of the navy recruiting rendezvous. Eighty petty officers have been ordered from the receiving ship Washash, who will act as body bearers.

All flags at the Charlestown navy yard will be at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns were fired as salute at noon today.

WEDDING AT THE VENDOME.

On Thursday forenoon at eleven o'clock at the Vendome, Boston, occurs the wedding of Miss Grace Hale Marston, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Marston, of North Hampton, and Jeremiah H. Merrill, youngest son of Joseph W. Merrill of Boston, formerly of Exeter and whose summer home is at Little Boar's Head.

After an extended bridal trip the couple will take residence in North Hampton.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Widdow's Eucalypti Syrup has been used for children coughing. It is the child's softest the gums, always all cold, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LIEUT. CAPEHART EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Lieutenant E. E. Capehart, U. S. N., who married a daughter of Portsmouth, is the executive officer of the U. S. F. S. New York which goes to the Pacific squadron. Chief Carpenter J. B. Fletcher is also attached to the vessel.

CITY BRIEFS.

The special train from Dover to the big fair this evening is due to arrive at 7:45 o'clock.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house, just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

E. Percy Stoddard of Portsmouth has received notice of his appointment to the position of deputy United States marshal of the district of New Hampshire at a salary of \$850 per year. He will be assigned for duty at the marshal's office in the government building here, but will retain his home in Portsmouth. The appointment, it is understood, was made upon the recommendation of Senator Gallinger.—Concord Patriot.

The Post Check System.

The postoffice committee of the lower house of congress has now under consideration the much discussed post check currency bill, and it is to be hoped that out of the investigation will evolve, if not this particular bill, a measure embracing substantially the same provisions. Before a subcommittee of the above named committee Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden the other day gave an opinion as to the necessity and probable working of the postal check system, giving it unqualified indorsement. He said:

The theory of the post check notes is that a man has them on hand in the current money which he carries in his pocket. There will be nothing else in the way of small bills. The money orders for sums of less than \$5 would probably be taken out of the money order system. Each man would have his own money order on hand if he had a one dollar bill or a two dollar bill or a five dollar bill which he might wish to transmit. All the money of those denominations would be in the form of post check notes and would pass current as money until converted into checks by indorsement. When indorsed, they are good only to the person named. These post check notes would constantly flow in and out of the treasury, and there would be no appreciable contraction. No one can foresee what will arise in actual practice, but I am unable to see wherein the post check would not work with entire smoothness and without complications. There is nowhere near as much complication in working the post check as there is with the present money order system. The additional work that would be entailed upon the treasury department is not, to my mind, a serious or tenable objection.

From this succinct and comprehensive synopsis the workableness of the post check system seems apparent. It is admitted on all hands that the present postoffice money order system is complicated, cumbersome and inconvenient for both sender and receiver, while it is undoubtedly more expensive to the government than the proposed system would be. One of the heavy items of expense of the present plan is the accounting in Washington, which requires the employment of a large clerical force. As a matter of fact the government loses money by the system, as the fees do not nearly pay the cost in time of postmasters and clerks consumed in the issuance, payment and final accounting of the orders.

The demand for such a convenient and popular medium of currency exchange as that embodied in the pending post check bill is unequivocal and insistent, and the wonder is that so simple a reform in our postal facilities was not long ago adopted.

Trees In French Towns.

One of the chief beauties of French cities and towns and second only to their edifices and monuments are the trees. The almost interminable vistas of chestnuts and acacias stretching along the broad and well paved avenues as far as the eye can reach, their bending branches almost touching one another in an endless arch of verdure, form not only a delightful perspective for the eye, but serve to add beauty to cities already beautiful and grace and symmetry to whatever might be harsh and forbidding. This, however, is not the result of nature's handiwork alone, for science and art have lent their aid. The planting as well as the maintenance of the trees in French towns is an item of no little importance in the annual budget prepared by the municipal council, which does not look upon their preservation as of less consequence than the repairing of the roadways or the lighting of the streets.

The traditional ground hog, when he came out the other day to disport himself in the open, could or could not have seen his shadow, according to the time and location of his observations. All of which indicates that we will have before the robins nest again more or less weather of various kinds. Just as we always have between Candlemas day and corn planting time. Within the limits of our far flung thermometer line an American winter can put up a great variety of atmospheric conditions, over which neither the weather bureau nor the goosebone and woodchuck prophets have any considerable influence.

A Cleveland man was run over and badly injured the other day by two carriages in a wedding procession. As a rule weddings result disastrously to no one besides the persons married.

All the healing balsamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

COURT OF MOTHER GOOSE.

Nursery Divinity Rods Merry Sway In Peirce Hall.

Her Fairchild Subjects Contribute To The Mirth And Jollity.

Pupils Of Miss Moses Give A Pretty Festival Saturday Afternoon.

Peirce hall contained a merry Mother Goose party on Saturday afternoon, given by the dancing class of Miss Julia D. Moses who may be heartily proud of the success which attended the affair, and especially so since it came on only the fourteenth lesson in a dancing series of twenty instructions.

Mother Goose, who, by the way, was the genial hostess herself, was assisted in receiving by Walter Harris as her son Jack.

The ushers were Reginald Horne and Haven Paul.

The many pages of the ever favorite "Mother Goose's Melodies" were turned with rhythmic delight on this special occasion, and the large audience had numerous revels with the young element as it depicted the nursery stories with other variations. Each participant was in pertinent costume, and the general scene was therefore not only full of brilliancy, but gaiety as well. The marchers were masked, and this added mystery to the scene.

Barbara Flanagan and Frank Berry as Italian street musicians led the march of twenty-eight couples and Mrs. Thomas Flanagan presided at the piano.

Among the characters depicted were the following:

Girls.

Blanche Bell, Continental.
Dorothy Bell, Japanese.
Frances Bates, Japanese.
Marie Brewster, Bo-Peep.
Helen Boylston, bumble bee.
Elsie Borthwick, Mistress Mary.
Beatrice Clark, Red Riding Hood.
Ruth Dennett, summer.
Barbara Flanagan, Italian musician.
Blanche Fisher, Bo-Peep.
Leona Furbish, Miss Muffit.
Helen Garrett, summer.
Almena Harriman, flower girl.
Beatrice Hartford, Folly.
Helen Hayes, old woman.
Emma Hartford, Folly.
Clara Horn, Red Riding Hood.
Eleanor Ireland, summer.
Florence Lord, summer.
Georgine Moses, Cinderella.
Constance Noyes, Swiss peasant.
Madeline Paul, Folly.
Dorothy Philbrick, Japanese.
Charlotte Paul, Bo-Peep.
Mabel Somerby, Continental.
Arline Sherburn, Red Riding Hood.
Frances Shillaber, summer.
Mignon Tucker, fairy.
Dorothy Thayer, summer.
Marion White, shepherdess.
Hope Walden, hurdy gurdy.
Marion Ward, fancy dress.
Ruth Yeaton, Folly.
Dorothy Yeaton, queen of hearts.
Caroline Yeaton, little Miss Muffit.
Irma Young, June.

Boys.

Frank Berry, Italian musician.
Harold Dutton, baker.
Paul Dennett, baker.
Harold Eastman, baker.
Ralph Eastman, Folly.
Ernest Grover, soldier.
Walter Harris, Jack.
Reginald Horn, colonial.
Frank Locke, policeman.
Roy Littlefield, George Washington.
Fred Moorcroft, Lord Fauntleroy.
Dearborn Moses, sailor boy.
Arthur Muchmore, Japanese.
Haven Paul, Little Boy Blue.
Peter Pray, clown.
Harold Wendell, postman.
Donald Yeaton, colonial.
Phillip Yeaton, colonial.

The youngest member of the class was Beatrice Clark, aged four years. The order of dances was as follows:

1. March.
2. Dance of the roses.
3. Polka.
4. Caprice.
5. Portland Fancy, unmasked.
6. Waltz.
7. Three step, hoop figure.
8. Duquense.
9. Lanciers, valentines.
10. Two Step, heart figures.
11. Pan American.
12. Promenade.

The dress and the hat of Mother Goose were pertinently painted, this work being done by Mrs. Nellie M. Horn, the artist.

One of the pretty conceits was the valentine to Mother Goose. This

was brought in by postman Harold Wendell, and after being untied there suddenly burst forth from the paper box the Misses Marion and Gretchen Hett who forthwith gracefully gave the Dance of the Roses. These girls then presented their hostess with a bouquet of the flowers.

Marion Hett drew the golden crown and was crowned Queen of Hearts in the Lanciers.

At the conclusion of the dance order a final promenade took place, this being led by Harold Wendell and Beatrice Clark.

Marion Eastman assisted Miss Moses in the general working details of the party.

At the conclusion of the mimic parade and after the guests had departed the young folks were seated at tete-a-tete tables set in the hall and provided with ice cream and fancy wafers, Taylor catering.

The Mother Goose party was well conceived and as grandly carried out, and teacher and pupils amply deserved all the encomiums bestowed.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY RECEPTION.

The Massachusetts State Floral Emblem society, of which Mrs. Ellen H. Richardson is president, will give a reception in Sewall hall in the New Century building, Boston, Monday, Feb. 23, in honor of Washington's birthday.

THE PRESIDENT

Of the City Council, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Cured of Rheumatism.

Col. Wm. J. Harvey, a president of Wilkesbarre's city council, who will long be remembered for his great work for the city, was once a mere physical wreck, torn in every muscle and nerve from the frightful pains caused by rheumatism. He consulted the best physicians, went abroad, took mud baths, and almost every known treatment for the disease.

A friend had had a very similar experience and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had cured him, so he recommended this great kidney medicine to Col. Harvey and he is today a well man, hale and hearty. He writes straight to the point: DR. DAVID KENNEDY,

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was permanently cured of rheumatism by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Wm. J. HARVEY.
Rheumatism is but another name for uric acid poisoning which is caused primarily by diseased kidneys. Cure your kidneys and the rheumatism disappears. For all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, as well as sicknesses peculiar to women, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is unquestionably the greatest medicine known to the medical profession.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Randolph, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Bone Jelly radical cure Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head. 50c.

W. E. PAUL RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS
Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street



FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast. K. C. ANDERSON & SON, 45 MURKIN ST. Boston.

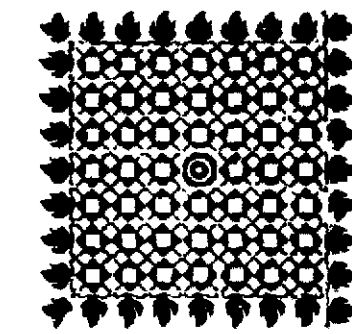
CASCARA QUININE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS. CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.

NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S: IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.



Has The Finest
JOB
PRINTING
PLANT
In The City.

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Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

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FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast. K. C. ANDERSON & SON, 45 MURKIN ST. Boston.

Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.	
June	\$8,008.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
	\$38,332.08
Expenditures	16,507.21
Net profits	\$21,824.87

The County Fair and Musical Railway another permanent amusement, has been in operation 14 years at Coney Island, netting \$132,000 in the last 3 years, and we shall build it at Revere Beach. To equip this we offer 25,000 shares of stock. The probable dividends will be large; the management is honest, and everything will bear investigation.

Do not let this chance go by without at least sending for a prospectus.

REVERE BEACH
County Fair and Musical Railway Co.
(INCORPORATED).
100 Boylston St., Boston.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer

— AND —
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 69—2.

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
SAFE, PAINLESS, AND RELIABLE
FOR THE CURE OF ALL OBSTACLES TO THE REGULARITY OF THE MENSTRUATION
Beware of cheap imitations. The name is on the wrapper and on the box. Sold by all druggists.

ABSOLUTE FAITH.
You Can Depend Upon the Word of
This Portsmouth Citizen.

He has had the experience.
He has thoroughly tested the article.
He found it as represented.
He has absolute faith in its merit.
Mr. George W. Lord of 44 Congress street says:—"Occasionally I had an attack of lame back and pains in the loins. One was caused from simply moving a small stand as I was retiring for the night. I felt it all through me, causing a sort of nausea, a disagreeable sensation in the head, tenderness in the loins, back-ache and trouble with the kidney secretions. At first the pain was acute, then it settled down to a dull grinding ache. I happened to read something about Doan's Kidney Pills. The recommendations were so positive and their representations were so convincing I concluded to try them and went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box. I only took a few doses before they relieved me. The second night after taking them I was able to sleep soundly all the time. Soon I was quite free from the aching, lameness and other inconveniences." cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement in
Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other
Public Works.
And has received the commendation of
many Architects and Consumers generally.
Persons wanting cement should not be
deceived. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST
Havana filled cigars are now
having the largest sales in their history.
Quality counts. For sale by all
first class dealers.

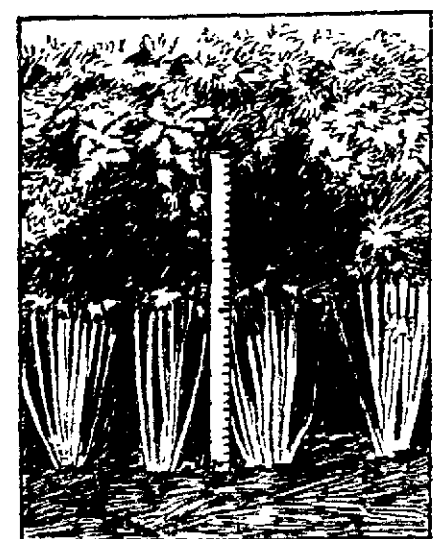
R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD
C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
100 Cor. State and Water Sts.



CELERY VARIETIES.

Golden Self Blanching and Giant Pascal—Defects and Merits.
I shall hereafter grow only the Golden Self Blanching celery for summer and fall use, says a New York gardener in Country Gentleman. The White Plume is easier to grow, less liable to blight, but the quality is much inferior to the Golden Self Blanching. I would never eat the White Plume myself, and my customers will not buy it after I



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.
(Three feet high, as the two foot rule indicates.)

have sold the Golden Self Blanching. The stalks are shorter, thicker, and when rightly grown, with plenty of manure and water, it is very crisp, tender and has the flavor which makes such winter varieties as the Giant Pascal so good. There is no better celery than the Giant Pascal when well grown and blanched, and any celery is to be desired that approaches it in flavor. I have been able to blanch the Golden Self Blanching with boards to a beautiful golden yellow and have grown plants with my system of mulching and irrigation so large that my customers have been very willing to pay 10 cents each for them. In spite of these desirable qualities the Golden Self Blanching is a weak grower and so liable to blight that I would not advise any one to try to grow it for market if he can give it only ordinary culture. It must be planted in very rich soil, supplied with water when it is needed and thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

The best celery to follow the Golden Self Blanching and for use about Christmas is the Giant Pascal. I am through trying to blanch this variety out of doors with boards or soil. Several times I have banked it early in the fall, hoping to get it ready for the Thanksgiving trade, and have never succeeded in doing so. The latter part of October, before it has become injured by the frost, I store it in the cellar. It is taken up with the roots on and planted in soil on the cellar bottom, with boards set up between the rows across the cellar about two feet apart. This is to keep the plants apart more and admit of a circulation of air. The water is let down around the roots with the hose, care being taken not to wet the foliage. By making the cellar dark and giving the plants plenty of water they will blanch in four or five weeks, or in a light cellar with less water the celery can be kept nearly all winter. There are better keepers than the Giant Pascal, and it cannot be left out so late in the fall as some other varieties, as it will not stand as much frost. For late winter and spring use Evans' Triumph is good, also the Winter Queen.

Gathering and Canning Maple Sap.
In gathering we use a three barrel galvanized tank with strainer in the top and strain the sap again when we draw it into the vat and again as we draw it into the heater. From there it is conveyed through a pipe to the front pan, and from there it flows through the several pans to the back end of the arch where we strip it off. When our siphon stops it denotes 25 degrees. We draw off the sap, straining carefully, and let it stand in a can for twenty-four hours at least to settle and then pour it off and put it back into the back pan on the evaporator. Cook it down to 12 degrees and can while hot. This saves all of the work of canning it the house. By using a flamed to strain sap through all sediment and silica are removed, and a sap good enough for the president is left. We have a bush of over 1,000 trees, and we commence to gather the sap as soon as the buckets are one-third full, as it is necessary to boil the sap as soon as possible after it leaves the tree—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

The Forcing of Pole Beans.
The forcing of dwarf or bush beans under glass has been a favorite practice at certain seasons of the year with most gardeners, but the use of the pole or running varieties is just beginning to receive attention. The pole bean, like cucumbers, tomatoes trained to an arched trellis, etc., must have plenty of head room or space above the bench or bed in which to develop, and doubtless this accounts for its not having been considered heretofore. The modern lettuce and cucumber houses with the beds directly on the ground are well adapted for this crop. The soil should be well enriched, containing an abundance of available plant food, preferably a sandy loam composed by mixing equal parts of rich dark loam, sand and manure. The beds may be made directly upon the ground, with the prepared soil averaging about seven inches in depth.—Denver Field and Farm.

FRU BJORNSON.

The Beautiful, Gifted Wife of Norway's Most Distinguished Author.
The greatest man Norway has produced since old viking days is perhaps Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He is so great that in spite of his name we in America are familiar with his fame. A hundred times more people know of his writings than know how to pronounce his distinguished name. He is the most versatile literary man of his time in any language.

Well, it is gradually coming to be known that he does it through the aid of a wife as capable in her way as he is in his. Fru Karoline Reimers Bjornson is her husband's secretary and counselor. In both the mechanical and intellectual departments of his tasks she is at his side, sweet, wise and strong. If there ever was the perfect woman, nobly planned, it is Fru Bjornson.

A photograph of the husband and wife made about the time of the celebration of Bjornson's seventieth birthday gives the impression that they must be the handsomest elderly married couple in all Europe. It shows that men and women who live the right lives, serene, loving, kindly and strong, need not fall to pieces even as they approach seventy. Fru Bjornson has rather large features, as befits a large woman mentally and physically, but they are classic and beautiful. Her hair, now snow white, is abundant and fluffy, softening a royal forehead. It is doubtful if the famous author and his wife were so handsome in their youth. They look like a married pair whom the gods love so well that time is not permitted to touch them except to beautify.

Notable in Bjornson's writings is the wholesome, happy tone. They are not painful, morbid pictures of miserable men and women, like so many of Ibsen's and Tolstoy's. It is a good world, preaches Bjornson, a bright, loving world, if we only take it in the right way, which is the way he himself takes it. The women of Scandinavia adore Bjornson. He holds them up to be honored and respected. He paints men such as women love and women such as men love in a wholesome, natural way. At the author's seventieth birthday celebration women vied with men doing him honor. It was because he had honored them so in his books.

Every man judges the whole feminine sex by his own wife and mother. It is easy to divine whence Bjornson obtained his exalted ideas of women and his tenderness toward them. He sees the whole sex in beautiful, noble Karoline Reimers. What she has been to him he naturally thinks other wives must be to other husbands. If there had been so fortunate in marriage as his literary compatriot, his stories and dramas must have taken a different tone.

Fru Bjornson is manifest especially in the couple's country home at Aulestad. She was married in 1858 to Bjornson, but not until recent years has the Aulestad home been completed. Like the married life of the pair who



FRU BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON AND HER HOME.

live there, it is as nearly perfect as anything can be in this existence. The farm is a large one and one of the best cultivated in Norway. The house is very large and luxuriously furnished and full of admirable art pieces. There is a group of buildings occupied by the farm workers. The landscape is magnificent. Standing on the verandah of Aulestad one gets a glimpse of mountain, valley, sea and water. Through the valley below where the house is built flows the river Gansa. The view shows nature in her most picturesque dress—nature mingling at the same time with man's conquest over nature. Through the lands of the Bjornsons runs a tumbling brook, supplying a water power. The water power is captured and turned into electricity to illuminate not only the home, but also the stables and outbuildings.

Fru Bjornson is always close to her husband, which is wise in her or in any wife so long as she does not bore the husband. In beautiful Aulestad the housekeeping, whether for two or for twenty, the Bjornsons are noted for their hospitality. It is perfectly ordered and moves without a jar. The pair at ways spend the summers there. In the winter Bjornson travels in some European country Italy, France, Germany or England—or settles down in some artistic and literary capital. Here again the beautiful, gentle, wise wife is always with him. They have several children now grown. One daughter, Berghild, is married to the only son of Ibsen, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, Norwegian minister of state at Stockholm.

In times like these a married life such as the Bjornsons' is like a splendid flower blooming upon a rock in a stormy sea. **SUSAN JEFFERSON.**

DROOPING EFFECTS.

All the Lines in Dress Give That Effect.

The present fashions all tend to give a drooping effect. Blouses, bodices and jacket have deep frills from the bust, and co-sets are made so low in front that they only affect the waist and do not raise the figure at all. Deep bodice berths worn quite off the shoulders give a gradual slope, and



MINX SIZEL.

the sleeves add to this effect, as all the fullness commences at the elbow or just above it.

Another mode which accentuates this downward fashion is the wide, flat stole which is worn off the shoulders and is accompanied by the large granny muff of bygone days.

Hats are even flatter than ever, and their lace brims and draperies are certainly suggestive of the old pictures. The deep berths and long frills on the fronts of bodices are very becoming to some figures.

Tight lacing is undoubtedly less in favor than formerly, and the figure is altogether more natural and the waist larger in consequence. The present mode really favors the woman with too ample a figure, if she will only consent to more freedom at the waist. Tight lacing raises the bust and gives an unlight increase below as well as above the waist.

In the picture is shown a wide scarf of minx banded with embroidered velvet stripes. **JUDIC CHOLLET.**

DAINTY NOVELTIES.

Fringes of Silk Beads and Sequins.
Skirts Fuller.

The most noticeable novelties in evening gowns are the lovely fringes of silk beads and sequins which droop gracefully from the decolletage. Plisse frills and lace flounces are used in the same fashion.

Black evening toilets still glitter with steel or silver cup sequins and black



FLANNEL BLOUSE.

paillettes. It is quite impossible to have too many frills below the knees. Skirts are much fuller, but the width is more actually due to the trimmings, as the sheathlike effect is still preserved around the hips.

The newest veils are of lisse, with large spots widely scattered, and black spots on a white ground form quite the most chic veils of the moment.

Originally introduced for motorizing this lisse has been found so protecting and becoming that it has quickly been adopted by smart women.

The blouse shown is of flanne trimmed with oriental embroidery. **JUDIC CHOLLET.**

Fashionable Fringes.

Fringes in chemise and jet are very fashionable, and it is possible to obtain them in all widths and lengths and a great many soft jeweled roses and other flowers made in chiffon intended to be applied in relief, with the accompanying leaves and satin and chiffon forming a gallow. These are sometimes made of white satin and chemise interblended with cloth in pink chiffon, with green satin leaves outlined with gold or all white and silver, and they are extensively used on evening dresses.

POTATO GROWING.

How a Maine Specialist Makes Two Good Crops on the Same Ground.
New England Homestead tells of a Kennebec county (Me.) farmer, one of whose specialties is raising potatoes, who has been very successful in producing the earliest to be found in the market. The last season he succeeded in raising two good crops on the same piece. The ground was thoroughly plowed the previous fall. In the spring it was harrowed until the earth was fine and light, and when ready for planting phosphate was dropped in the hills to the amount of one ton to the acre.

The potatoes for seed were brought up from the cellar the last of February or 1st of March and placed in a light, cool room, so that when they were planted they had large green sprouts and well developed leaves. As soon as the soil was warm enough these were placed in the ground. His care did not diminish any now that the potatoes began to push up toward the light and air. They were kept free from weeds and bugs until the middle of July; then he began marketing them, largely at \$1 per bushel.

Meanwhile a second lot of potatoes had been sprouted the same as the others and planted the 1st of July between the rows, so that when the first crop was dug they had the second lot, which was already above the ground. In September the second crop was harvested. From the first planting Mr. Jacobs raised at the rate of 300 bushels per acre; from the second, 100 bushels. The variety used was the New Queen, and the only fertilizer was phosphate.

Scratching Sheds For Poultry.

Rural New Yorker has been taking testimony from correspondents on the advisability of "scratching sheds for poultry," and the way "doctors disagree" doesn't compare to the discrepancy of opinion brought out. To some the scratching shed is invaluable; others wouldn't have it at any price. Four for to six against is the record. "I am in favor of scratching sheds. There is no question, in my experience, that they are beneficial," says one man.

"We have sheds attached to all our houses and if we were farther south would leave off the house," declares another.

"In my opinion a scratching shed is one of the most necessary things for a successful poultry raiser to have," affirms a third.

In the negative we are told: "I have no use for scratching sheds in this latitude. My hens are none too warm in their well built houses day or night when the thermometer shows 10 to 15 below zero."

Again: "I am unfavorable to scratching sheds. After being cold for several days it commenced to moderate, and we think it is really warmer than it is. We turn the birds into the scratching sheds to get the sunlight, and before we know it we have a lot of frozen combs."

"I never thought enough of a scratching shed to build one; always considered it a dirty, disease breeding concern," emphatically remarks another man.

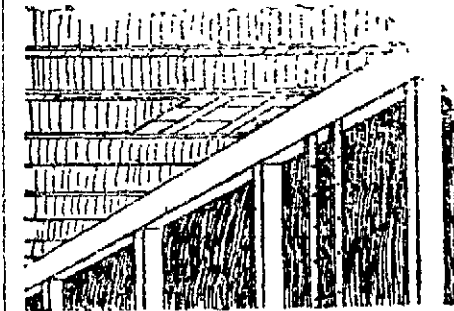
And very much to the point is, "The scratching shed never pays in dollars and cents."

The St. Louis Exposition.

It is generally known that the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis will not be held until 1904, and when it is learned that there will be a formal opening next May some confusion in the minds of many people may ensue. The facts, though, are these: The subscriptions for the fair were taken with the understanding that it would open in 1903. Consequently an opening is being arranged which will provide against invalidating these subscriptions. The great fair will really swing its gates wide open a year later.—National Stockman.

For Comfort in the Barn.

A correspondent who has always been more or less annoyed by the draft of cold air which circulates up the hay shoot in the barn near the heads of the horses and in the sheep barn tells in an exchange of a way to prevent this current.



SLIDING DOOR TO BARN.

rent on cold days. The trouble may be overcome by making a sliding door at the lower edge of the joists. Before going up into the mow one reaches up with a fork and slides the door open and after throwing down what hay needed closes it as he comes down again.

Agricultural Notes.

People are once more talking about the old time "soapstone stove" for burning rough and refuse wood. "Intensive rice culture" is outlined by a Rural New Yorker correspondent. The harvest is without machinery. Hogs harvest the grain crop, and lambs feed off the fall growth.

Grimes' Golden is a favorite with Ohio apple growers in general, and Rome Beauty and York Imperial are popular in the southern and central parts of the state.

A good and little known vegetable is balsify, or oyster plant. It is very hardy and easily grown. Sow early in spring.

Where the land was well fitted in the fall grass seed may be sown very early, even in the last of the snow.

DAINTY LINGERIE.

Up to Date Effects—The Fitted Chemise.

Nightgowns are being made more elaborate than ever.

The tendency is to do away with the yoke and substitute a round neck shirred into a wide banding of lace, through which is run ribbon. The sleeves are three-quarter length, in some cases mere puffs.

Chemises are not the clumsy affairs of long ago. They are gored out so that they fit as closely as one desires. They are usually made in combination with a short skirt, terminating in a wide source of lace. The new silk stockings



NIGHTGOWN.

are marvels of openwork and embroidery. The latest are pearl gray worked in delicate colors to go with the fashionable gray gowns.

Patent leather shoes are the only ones for the well dressed woman. It is a mistake to think that they injure the feet or do not wear well. With the ordinary amount of care they last fully as long and wear a great deal better as far as appearances are concerned.

A dainty nightgown is here shown. It has a wide sailor collar and elbow sleeves. **JUDIC CHOLLET.**

FLORAL GARNITURES.

Zibeline Flowers—Sprays of Holly.
Narrow Velvet.

The new floral schemes are certainly original, and no evening gown is really complete without them. The latest novelty is to wear instead of a sash a long trail of roses and velvet foliage from the center of the waist behind to the hem of the skirt, and very pretty and elegant it all is.

In cases where the skirt is made with a plain panel of lace or net back or front it is outlined with clusters of



LAVERNE BROCADE.

roses or other flowers in a nest of narrow velvet, and for the decolletage one of the prettiest and smartest fashions is to edge it with shaded pinkish bronze rose leaves, with just a cluster of flowers in the center.

Garnitures of velvet and holly leaves are extremely smart. The new zibeline flowers with their soft, downy surfaces are combined with zibeline ribbon and graduate from tiny buds to blossoms of gigantic proportions.

Sometimes more than one kind of blossom may be used in a spray. For instance, a spray of chrysanthemums in soft pink is supplemented by tight little green rosebuds.

The evening dress in the picture is of lavender brocade and chiffon. **JUDIC CHOLLET.**

Auto.

Stella—Why did she elope with the coachman?
Helen—Her father didn't employ a chauffeur.—New York Herald.

A Married Man's Musings.

If the heart of the average married man was as light as his pocketbook he'd be turning somersaults all the time.

There would be fewer marriages if it were the fashion for girls to wear curl papers in public.

"Why have so many of the greatest men in history been married?" somebody wants to know. Answer: It often requires adversity to bring out one's strong points.

Definition from my new matrimonial dictionary: Bachelorhood—A lucid interval.

"Yess, Miss Angelina," remarked young Mr. Sotleigh to my daughter the other evening. "I believe that I am a fellow, no matter how stupid and homely, can find somebody to marry him." "Why don't you prove it, Mr. Sotleigh?" asked Angelina sweetly. That girl's genius is certainly inherited.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Beauty's Reward.

In the cast of a new play about to be produced is a young actor who is extremely good looking, but who is so well aware of that fact himself as to often appear obnoxiously conceited to some of the members of the company and especially so to the stage manager who has no great admiration for manly beauty.

A few days ago when the latter was giving final directions concerning the costumes of the players the handsome actor stepped up to him and, with a self approving smile, pointing to his own face, said:

"And what shall I do with this?"
"Change it," was the short reply of the manager.—New York Clipper.

Wifely Sympathy.

A man, being seriously ill, asked his wife to send for the minister, who came and talked some time with the good old man. On leaving he tried to comfort the wife, saying that while John was very weak he was evidently ready for a better world. Unexpectedly, however, John rallied and said to his wife, "Jenny, my woman, I'll maybe be spared to-ye yet." "Na, na, John," was the reply, "ye're prepared, and I'm resigned. Dee noo."—Scottish-American.

Caught.

Mr. Reuben Eck—Doing some shopping for your mother to-day, weren't you?

Miss Gröwnsere (unwarily)—No; I was quite selfish today. All I did was for myself. Why?

Mr. Reuben Eck—I saw you going into that false hair emporium.—Philadelphia Press.

Of Course.

Novice (wanting to know)—Pray tell me what an impressionist is. Why is his grass red and his sky green?

Philistine—Well, ordinary artists try to paint what they see. An impressionist paints what he doesn't see, but what he thinks one ought to see.—San Francisco Town Talk.

Stone Blind.



"What have you been, my poor fellow?"

"A waiter, sir."

"How did you lose your sight?"

"Looking for tips."

A South Carolina Finding.

"What was the verdict that the coroner's jury rendered?"

"Willful neglect of duty on the part of the deceased. He went out unarmed knowing the other fellow was in town."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not He.

"Do you take this internally?" asked the customer as he put the bottle in his pocket and handed over the change.

"Me?" said the druggist's new assistant. "Great Scott, no! I sell it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Diamonds Are Carbon.
Nabob—Put some coal on the fire.
"There is no coal, sah."
Nabob—Confound it! Then we'll have to use some more of my wife's diamonds as fuel.—Philadelphia North American.

The School For Scandal.
"Look at the crowd of women going into Mrs. Gabbie's house. What's the attraction?"

"Detraction. The sewing circle meets there today."—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter To Be Settled Forthwith.
"Here's a scientist that says that thoughts have color."

"Did he say what the fashionable color was this year?"—Washington Times.

A Burning Plea.

Though she scorns my roses red,
Bonbons sweet and ballets d'op.
Though she turns away her head
When I beg a kiss or two,
Not for long shall we play foes:
My trump card she cannot spurn;
She'll surrender when she knows
I have anthracite to burn.
—M. W. Sanford in New York Times.

TREMBELY ED'S AWAKENING

—By Frederic Brush

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Trembely Ed, Trembely Ed; Look at 'im cross, an' 'e'll drop down dead. The mocking singsong came from an alley at the right of the village street and from a very small boy, but its effect on the man in the wagon was instant and remarkable. His chin dropped, his head moved from side to side without the eyes following, and his big hands twitched forward on the slack reins in a futile effort to push the horse into a trot.

Soon a half dozen boys were circling about the wagon, chanting the couplet with a peculiarly effective rise and fall.

The men in the tipped chairs on the hotel veranda laughed. A group of girls stopped to watch the sport. The roan mare ambled steadily through and turned down the next side street. Here the boys drew off, each with an apple or tomato from the rear of the wagon, but far down the street the cry followed him:

Trembely Ed, Trembely Ed; Look at 'im cross, an' 'e'll drop down dead. Ed Jamison's father died at flood-time while trying to save another man's fortune. For twelve years his mother drove alone to the village with the produce, beat down a mortgage dollar by dollar, and asked odds of no man. Ed Jamison had no right to be a coward. He grew up strong and healthy. But coward he was, and that in a community where physical courage must most daily be put to the test.

People took differing views of the latter. The greater number thought that his brain was wrong somehow. Only once in a long way was a man—more often, a woman—who claimed that Ed Jamison had some stuff in him. "Give him time—give him time and he's right again," they said. His chance seemed to have come when the mother broke her hip. But it took two weeks for the farm as it were a life raft in a rocking sea. He stern necessities drove him down last.

A week later the few that had chattered him could not be found, for, though he made the trips regularly and on favor with his customers by his



SPRING TO HIS FEET AND DREW THE HANDS GENTLY AWAY.

easy and painstaking, he submitted venally to the heaped abuses of the "gang" and slunk out of the village each day like a beaten tramp dog.

"You don't whistle any more, Ed," his mother. "You look thin and... What's the matter?" He had built her a couch on the sun-terrace behind the climbing roses, cared for her tenderly. The green grass stretched away below them to village marked by the smoking tan chimneys. "You've done well with the farm. Everybody says so. You mustn't sick now. Whistle, Lorenza. You v-I always like that." "I started low and sweetly, quavered broke down, arose hastily and ed out to the barn. The mother shed him with anxious eyes.

A summer passed with sun and e. Large harvests followed, and Jamisons prospered. Ed came to comparative peace in the village for the inability to arouse in him least resistance made the game me.

September Mrs. Jamison was well gh to ride out, and one day Ed her to visit a cousin down the He had never, like other lads age, taken the girls to ride, and day he playfully called her his girl—his sweetheart. He whistled id tunes and imitated the roadside and was happy.

drive home brought them to the e just at lamp lighting. Some- unusual was happening. The street was crowded with men ors. Teams lined both sides, and open windows and in the yards alcomes the women chatted gay-

at is the celebration?" asked Jamison of a neighbor as they alongside.

Official meeting—great speech. Bet- ury in, or you won't get near." proposed at once that they turn ake the long route around the but his mother would not hear. They found the crowd so dense

In the main street that they could advance but a little way at a time, and opposite the speakers' platform they came to a standstill. A company of town boys bored through, jostling the people to right and left, shouting and blowing horns. The leader, a tall young fellow, struck the Jamison horse across the nose with a horn.

Looking up, he saw who was the driver, and his joy nearly overcame him.

"Trembely Ed, as I'm alive!" he shouted. "Come on, boys! Here's our game! He'll scare to death here."

Perhaps they did not see that Ed's companion was a woman. The people fell back a little and looked on dully. Some of the best men of the town were there, but none offered to interfere. Bystanders' justice is as slow in getting under way as it is inexorable in its final action.

The gang was in their liveliest mood. They unbuckled the harness, tied the horse's ears, tipped the wagon and howled and circled. One of them threw a half eaten banana at Ed. He ducked, and Mrs. Jamison screamed and clapped her hands to her eyes. Ed sprang to his feet and drew the hands gently away. Blood streamed down her face. The sharp stem of the fruit had made a ragged cut in her cheek.

A country crowd takes up news as water does wave motion. Within five minutes it seemed that everybody in the place knew that something was happening down in the square.

"Ed Jamison's fighting! Ed Jamison's killed two men! There's an awful fight going on in the square! Trembely Ed Jamison's gone crazy!" So the rumors caught from man to man.

Something was happening. Trembely Ed Jamison was "flicking" the Tannerville gang one by one in a twelve foot ring under the wavering torchlights of the speaker's stand, while the speaker waited and wondered.

It was minutes before the men about the wagon fully believed their eyes, but when they did Ed got fair play to the finish. Three of the gang tried to wriggle into the crowd, but they were tossed back into the circle and when they saw that escape was impossible, fought gamely; but they were no match for the sturdy hill boy. Clean, regular living, hard work in the sunshine, and a superior muscular inheritance were pitted against them, but more potent than these was the unleashed spirit of the youth. It was as if the dam that had caught and held all the manhood that should have flowed quietly and steadily through the growing years had suddenly given way.

This flood swept him along. He could not stop. When the last man, the tall leader, went down, he swung on to the crowd like a madman. Three men laid hold of him and shouted into his ears that it was all over. He recovered slowly and went to his mother. A doctor was binding up her wound. People wondered afterward how she could have sat there so quietly in the midst of the noise and the jostle and the sickening blows, but Mrs. Jamison, deep in her troubled mother heart, knew that out of that dust and cursing and pain another son was being born to her.

When Trembely Ed took the seat beside her, they hardly knew him, and as the crowd parted widely to let him pass the pent up feeling loosed into cheer after cheer that rang up to the hills and on up to the high heart of the mother.

How Professor Blackie Apologized. Professor Blackie was lecturing to a new class, with whose personnel he was imperfectly acquainted. A student rose to read a paragraph, his book in his left hand. "Sir," thundered Blackie, "hold your book in your right hand!"—and as the student would have spoken—"No words, sir! Your right hand, I say!" The student held up his right arm, ending piteously at the wrist. "Sir, I have nae right hand," he said. Before Blackie could open his lips there arose a storm of hisses, and by it his voice was overborne. Then the professor left his place and went down to the student he had unwittingly hurt and put his arm around the lad's shoulders and drew him close, and the lad leaned against his breast.

"My boy," said Blackie—he spoke very softly, yet not so softly but that every word was audible in the hush that had fallen on the classroom—"my boy, you'll forgive me that I was over-rough? I did not know, I did not know." He turned to the students, and with a look and tone that came straight from his heart he said, "And let me say to you all I am rejoiced to be shown I am teaching a class of gentlemen." Scottish lads can cheer as well as hiss, and that Blackie learned.

A Very Suspicious Case. "It's wonderful, the change that has come over that man in the last month," remarked a prominent evangelist to a leading minister yesterday as an ex-convict passed them where they were waiting to take an east end car. "At one time he was the very worst who ever struck the city and did time for highway robbery."

"I notice that he has braced up," and the minister looked after him approvingly. "He seems to have reformed thoroughly. The other evening he attended services at my church and picked up a pocketbook with a sum of money, which he handed over to one of the deacons after service. Lots of people who were never suspected of crime wouldn't have done as well."

"Do you know, I think he's a little bit wrong in his head," said the evangelist in a tone suggestive of an inquiry.

"Yes," replied the minister meditatively. "Besides the incident I have just mentioned, I have noticed a lot of little things that lead me to think he's kind of crazy. I believe he's a good kind to keep an eye on."—Duluth News-Tribune.

FARM-ORCHARD-GARDEN BY S. TRIGG



Missouri comes to the front with a turkey weighing fifty-two pounds.

Blue grass, butter and bank accounts are a trinity of agricultural blessings which ever go hand in hand.

The debt habit is a good deal like the tobacco habit—just as soon as some man get out of either they are uneasy until they get another supply.

More farmers should avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from reading the various bulletins issued by the experiment stations. They can be had free of charge upon application to the experiment station officials.

Dry years store up fertility in the soil, and when a wet season comes this accumulated store of fertility is released for plant food, which fact explains the prodigious growth of all plant life in any wet year following a period of drought.

One small hotbed, 4 by 12 feet, produced us \$12 worth of early radishes, lettuce, cabbage and tomato plants had the stuff all been sold at market prices. It did not take over two hours to make it. A little later we will tell our readers how it was done.

There are hundreds of western farmers who would have done far better to have used their surplus funds in aiding in the construction of trolley lines in their respective communities than to have locked up their funds in wild lands in the British northwest.

There are several things which damage cream—it hurts it to freeze it, to overheat it, to mix it with warm separated cream, to hold it any length of time at a temperature of over 50 or to keep it any place where it can possibly pick up any bad odors, which it is only too ready to do.

We have a great respect for the poor and ambitious boy who at twenty-three years of age has succeeded in earning and saving \$300. If girls knew what was good for them, they would pay more attention to this class of young fellows and less to cigarette and red necktie dudes who have run up a bill at a lunch counter.

A partial explanation of why more poultry is not kept in the warmer sections of the country is found in the fact that it seems to be more difficult to keep the flocks in a healthy condition in such sections. The largest poultry farms in the country are located well north and not south, where it could be cared for at much less expense.

It is not often that famine visits a country as a result of excessive rainfall, the periodical famines of central Russia and India being invariably caused by drought, but in the northern districts of Sweden and in Finland a famine involving the lives of over 100,000 people exists today as a result of the excessive rainfall of the year 1902.

A very successful and growing type of dairying is being developed in the range sections of the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, where none of the tame grasses—timothy, blue grass or clover—will grow, but where the buffalo grass is native to the soil. Cows fed on this grass yield a fine flow of good milk, and the butter produced from it is of the very best, so far as flavor is concerned. One of the largest and most successful creameries in the country is operated under these conditions.

A million and a half acres of exceedingly fertile land have finally been reclaimed in eastern Missouri from what were long known as the sunken lands, a tract of country the natural level of which was lowered by some volcanic disturbance of comparatively recent date and which was covered with from one to four feet of water and quite a heavy growth of timber. Canals which have cost over half a million dollars have perfectly drained this region, and it is now being transformed into an exceedingly rich and productive agricultural section.

A town man bought a lot of Angora goats and placed them on his farm, which was in charge of a hired manager. After the goats had been there awhile the manager reported that they had eaten about everything on the farm except the wire fences, the hinges on the gates and the deeds to the property; that they would climb on each other's back and jump any fence and strip every twig off a tree less than ten feet high and that he would have to get rid of the goats or else get a new manager. Photographs published in the last reports of the government bureau of animal industry prove conclusively that a flock of these animals combine the destructive power of a grasshopper scourge, a cyclone and a hailstorm.

It is poor business policy to sell the good cow or the good brood mare. Good things in this line when once secured should be held on to.

Minnesota may properly be referred to hereafter as the bread and butter state, no state excelling her in wheat fields and cream ries.

The mistake is made not in crossing and producing grades, but in using the grades as parent stock. This is always an inexcusable blunder.

It is a pity to feed all the skim-milk to the calves and pigs and use none of it for the family. It is just as good to make boys and girls grow strong as it is for the pigs and calves.

It makes no difference what the effect of the oleomargarine law may be, no bigger fraud was ever perpetrated than the selling of this stuff as pure butter. If people want it for what it is, all right.

A Maine hog swallowed a box containing bank bills to the value of \$250, and it made as much fuss almost as the holding of a town meeting, while plenty of western farmers put \$500 into a hog, and nothing is thought of it.

As an economic proposition it has been clearly proved time and again that a man will do more work in six days, resting the seventh, than he would to work seven consecutive days, and the same principle applies to his team as well.

The new year opens with promising conditions for the American farmer. The general level of prices of all farm products is such as to insure a good profit in their production. Especially is this true as regards the poultry and dairy farmer.

The lawyers get a large a slice of the estate of the well to do farmer when he is foolish enough to let the courts divide his property among his heirs that every sensible man will make such distribution while he is alive and has his wits about him.

Scattered all through the territory where the soft corn is to be found were a few men who raised fine sound crops of corn. These men have knowledge of much value to their unlucky neighbors, and the neighbor should lose no time in getting possession of this knowledge.

We noticed an advertisement lately to the effect that a man was wanted to take charge of a farm. He must be a foreigner, have a wife and a lot of children. The inference is that the wife and children were wanted to milk the cows. This is the first bid we have seen for a big family in a long time.

A Minnesota farmer went up against the hog cholera law of that state lately. He was fined \$25 for failing to report the presence of cholera in his herd, \$10 for failing to bury his dead hogs and \$10 for allowing his infected hogs to run at large. He felt like Job of old, we guess, when the courts got through with him.

A man largely makes his own neighbors. If he will, he can by fair and generous treatment surround himself not only with good neighbors, but with a circle of more valued friends. On the other hand, he can by a mean and selfish course of living very easily become not only a man without friends, but without neighbors as well.

The general extension of trolley lines through country districts will do more than any other one thing to popularize country living. Where these lines are built, there will men eagerly seek country homes, where the conditions for raising a family are so vastly better than they are in the city. Every trolley line project should receive the hearty support and encouragement of all people living tributary to the territory through which it passes.

The general verdict as to the value of rape as a forage crop is that for pigs and sheep it is one of great value. As a general proposition on the average farm it is better to sow it by itself of an acreage just suited to the needs of this class of stock kept on the farm. While it may be grown as an after crop following small grains and corn, unusual drought or excessive rains are each likely to prevent its best development. Anyway, be sure to sow a small piece next spring and give it a trial.

As the time draws near for making the second payments on Dakota and Canadian land investments a good many men who have mortgaged good farms in Iowa and Minnesota to buy these northern lands are going to find themselves quite seriously embarrassed. We do not see why it is that when a man after working hard for years finds himself at last out of debt and in a position to enjoy life he must needs in lumber his property and take up the fret and worry of the old life again. Why don't men know when they have got enough?

No new breed of cattle has ever sprung more quickly into popular favor than have the Polled Angus. The many prizes which this breed carries off at the stock shows, their uniform color and absence of horns, combined with their early maturing qualities commend them very highly in public estimation. They are peculiarly adapted to the conditions which prevail in the corn belt and are as much a complement of the field of corn as a flock of sheep are of a turnip or rape field. No man can make any mistake who places a good herd of "Doddies" on his corn and clover farm.

SETTING OUT A HEDGE.

A good many of our readers, both in town and country, may want to set out some sort of a hedge next spring. There are two or three things of importance connected with this undertaking—(1) the proper selection of tree or shrub to be used for this purpose; another, to see that only young and healthy trees are used, and, third, to give such hedge the proper care when planted. We know of nothing that makes a better hedge, taking beauty and hardiness into consideration, than the common red cedar. The trees when planted should not be more than eight or ten inches high, should be thick and bushy and well rooted and be set not more than a foot apart. After the first year they should be carefully trimmed so as to thicken them up close to the ground and thus form a solid base for the future hedge. This cannot be done if trees of any size are used. After the trees are well rooted keep them mulched, and the future success of the hedge will depend wholly upon the care used in trimming it.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The consolidation of the country schools, a subject which has awakened a good deal of interest during the past two years, is not making very rapid headway. There are serious objections connected with it, not the least of which is the removal from the community of the schoolhouse which under the present system serves as a gathering place for the people of the district. Then there is the transference of the management of local educational affairs into the hands of comparative strangers far away, all of which amounts to a deprivation of the right of local self government, which lies at the very foundation of our republican institutions. The consolidation of country schools should never be enforced where it is at all possible to maintain the district school under the present system and at the same time secure competent teachers.

A BAD INFLUENCE.

In early days when the prairie regions of the west were first settled it came about that nearly all of the choice tracts of timber were gobbled up by land speculators, leaving the settlers on the prairie without fuel and fencing which they could obtain lawfully. It did not take very long to place these tracts of speculators' timber lands in the minds of these settlers outside of the operation of both the moral and civil law. This business had a demoralizing effect upon the settlers. We know of one community where not until the last stick of speculators' timber was gone was it possible to maintain any kind of a religious service. After the timber was gone a church was built, and the men who stole the timber are now bright and shining lights therein.

LOOKING TOWARD THE FARM.

We received a letter not long since from a merchant doing business in a town in a western state in which he said that every dollar he was able to save was being put into an eighty acre farm located three miles from his town and that just as soon as he could he was going to quit the store and move on to his farm, where, he says, he believes he will be free from the daily fret and worry incident to competitive business life. We think he is right in his conclusions. More than ever before the farm conducted on modern plans is becoming attractive to a very large class of men engaged in mercantile and professional lines of business and is one gratifying evidence that the tendency of men to rush to the city is being gradually overcome.

WILL SING AMERICA'S PRAISES.

In the sixties an immigrant ship landed at Castle Garden, New York, bringing 500 Scandinavians from the hills and valleys and forests of Norway. They were poor, honest and industrious, lured from the fatherland by the stories of the marvelous opportunities open to them in this western hemisphere. The years passed by, and not long since a company of 500 Scandinavians boarded a big liner at the same city for a return trip to the fatherland. These people represented the best possibilities of American citizenship in wealth, intelligence and patriotism. It is a pleasure to picture the greetings which await them over the seas and the pride with which they will speak of their adopted country and its magnificent opportunities.

RAPE CORN AND SHEEP.

This plan worked well. He sowed rape among his corn, three pounds to the acre, at the time of the last plowing of his 100 acre field. When the corn began to harden, he turned into this field 1,700 sheep and let them work on the field until they had finished up along in early December. He then shipped his sheep to Chicago, and his returns showed that his combined crop of corn and rape had brought him in about \$35 per acre. While this was not a big return it was secured at a small an expenditure of labor and so thoroughly fertilized and cleaned the field that there is not a little to commend in the plan. Men with large farms and insufficient help may get a pointer here of value to them.

The country spelling school, debating club, singing school and neighborhood social gathering should each and all be encouraged. There is plenty of time during the winter for these things, and where they are encouraged and maintained there will be found the happiest and best developed type of rural life in all the country.

[Signature]

BUILT UP THE TOWN

THE WORK OF AN ENTERPRISING IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Sleepy New England Village Converted into One of the Most Progressive Towns in the East—New Improvement Schemes.

In these days a town is a good deal like a man's business. It has got to be advertised and talked about and pushed along to get the best results. A town which advertises itself, no matter whether it is situated in Maine or in Florida, is certain to reap benefits. We have in mind a New England town which was almost asleep a few years ago, but which is now one of the most progressive in the east. The change was wrought about by the organization of a local improvement society, and it speaking of the work of this body its president recently said:

"How did we improve and build up our town and make it one of the best in the state? By working as we have never worked before in our lives—this is, we were continually at it, preaching improvements from morning till night. It might be said that we drove our citizens into it, although that would not be strictly true, for after we had fairly got started and showed them some of the advantages of clean and well lighted streets, better roads, better lawns, etc., they joined in heartily enough. It took about two years to get up to this point, however, but it was plain sailing. Co-operation is the thing you know. A few citizens alone can accomplish very little."

"As to our methods for town improvement," continued the president, "we did no little planning and scheming. About the first thing our society took up was the streets, which were a disgrace to the town. Most of them were full of holes and seldom clean, and it was a handiwork to drive over them. We agitated this matter for some time without effect and finally began taking photographs of our worst streets and sending these pictures to the town authorities. Each photograph we would have printed something like this: 'A Disgrace to the Town! How Long Must We Suffer This?' 'Why Our Town Does Not Grow,' etc. This finally brought matters to a climax, and after our street were improved we turned our attention to other improvements."

"In time we induced our citizens to the residential streets to remove the fences, which greatly improved the appearance of the thoroughfares. We cured better lights and more attractive lamps for lighting the town at night; went to people who were planning new houses and got them to use modern architecture and interesting school children in town beautification and were given much valuable aid. In fact, we went in for anything and everything that would improve and build up the town and make it a good place to live in. You can't do the result for yourself. Many desirable residents have moved here from surrounding towns, and our mercantile mechanics and builders—in fact, all business men in this town—are busier than ever. Clean and well lighted towns, you know, are healthy places to live in."

"In all our work we have had the hearty support of our local newspaper. Indeed we could not have accomplished half of what we have without their assistance. The first thing is to get the editors interested, and as a class the are always prompt to take up anything and everything for the betterment of their towns. It is a good idea I think, for the local papers to have open their columns to the public and publish short communications on the subject of local improvements. What helps the town helps the weeklies of the day."

"Our society has also brought no little business into the town in one way and another. We are now on the look out for conventions of all kinds—religious, political, labor, secret order and the like. Boards of trade are supposed to look after such affairs, but it is no exactly within their scope. A body of citizens organized for this particular purpose will achieve far better results. It would not be a slide issue then. The advantages that would result from this work can readily be seen. We would have gathered here perhaps a dozen times a year representative men from different sections of the country. What ever of good there is here would be widely advertised. Directly there would be the not inconsiderable sums of money spent by these bodies. Indirectly there might be a gain of a manufacturing enterprise or perhaps of several."

"The mere fact of a convention of any sort holding its session here would add to our importance as a town in the eyes of our neighbors. Our hotels would be well patronized and correspondingly improved, our transportation facilities bettered as a natural effect and, in short, the benefits would be many."

A. B. LEWIS

Local Pride in the Town.

No town can become great if its citizens refuse to impart an interest in its affairs or fail to feel a sense of pride in what it possesses. It is the feeling which its citizens extend to the welfare of a city that makes it great or small, that means its success or failure. Local interests, local pride, is the very life of a city. It is that which made Chicago what it is today. It is the lack of it which is relegating many of our once powerful cities to minor positions in the table of American cities. It is not only the privilege, but it is the duty, of every man and woman to feel a pride, and the very highest pride, in the city in which he or she lives. The pride of its citizens is the lifeblood of a town.—Editorial, Ladies' Home Journal.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

FOR CANTON, N. H., L. E. D.

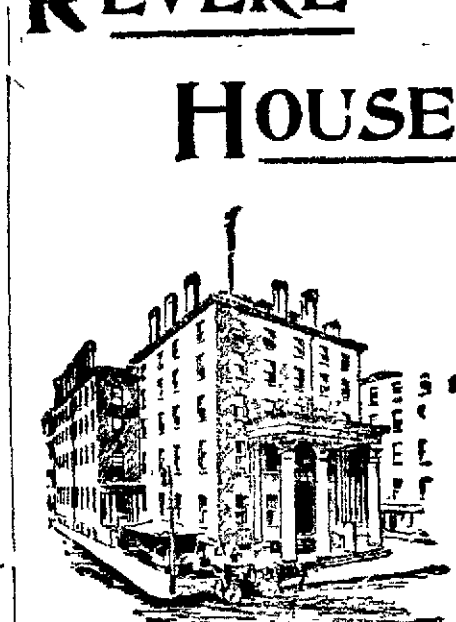
Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Keller, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank J. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month. Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Commodore; Charles Allyn, Junior Ex-Commodore; Frank Pine, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester D. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herrum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

Ladies' Home Journal.

THE HERALD.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Forecast for New England: Snow Monday; brisk to high east winds; Tuesday fair and much colder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. FEBRUARY 16.

8:45 AM. Moon rises. 10:40 P. M. Full moon. 12:30 P. M. Sunrise. 1:30 P. M. Sunset.

Next Quarter, Feb. 19th, 11:20 a.m., morning, E. New Moon, Feb. 27th, 11:20 a.m., morning, E. Full Quarter, March 6th, 11:20 a.m., morning, E. Full Moon, March 13th, 11:20 a.m., morning, W.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 9 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

'Twill soon be Lent. Washington's birthday next. This way to the fair grounds! Visit the "Grotto" this week. Sleights are once more in vogue. Here's hoping it was not a comic one.

Asters and English Violets at Hanaford's.

The grip is raging to a considerable extent. Interest in local politics is growing day by day.

See the Neapolitans "blow glass" at the P. A. C. fair.

The church services were largely attended yesterday.

Next Monday will be celebrated as Washington's Birthday.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mitt, 24 Congress street.

Beck beer, a spring beverage, has been placed on the market.

The winter of discontent in commercial circles is nearly over.

Company B has made an excellent basket ball record this winter.

See the "Mexican Hercules" at the P. A. C. fair.

The boys are beginning to take up the spring sport of top spinning.

Portsmouth people have had plenty of amusement of all sorts this winter.

The agents for the summer outing shirts are canvassing the local stores for order.

One year ago (today) came the record breaking snowstorm of last winter.

The cranks are talking baseball and plans for the approaching season are being made.

The sum of \$184 was collected at the Methodist church Sunday, for church benevolences.

Prof. Coleman, the painless electric tattooer, will be at the P. A. C. fair. Lodge emblem a specialty.

Wonderful illusions at the P. A. C. fair.

It was proven on Saturday that the popularity of the comic Valentine is by no means dead.

Connors, the "Worcester Kid," has been teaching the Newburyport pool sharps how to play the game.

Look for the Columbia Bicycle with the new bl gears at the P. A. C. fair. W. F. and C. E. Woods, agents.

Baury B Bradford has been chosen as permanent captain of the New Hampshire college basketball team.

Williams, decorated Dartmouth at basketball on Friday and Saturday evenings. The scores were 17 to 8 and 14 to 7.

Coal traffic over the Concord and Portsmouth branch of the Boston and Maine railroad is now getting back to its old-time proportions.

Owing to the very light snow storms thus far this winter it is not expected that there will be exceptionally high water in the rivers this spring.

See Winchermann's Simian Marvels at the P. A. C. fair.

Boston & Maine's statement for the Dec. 31 quarter shows an increase of \$255,614 in gross earnings, and a decrease of \$105,831 in net. High coal did it.

The Boston Sunday Herald contained illustrations of "Removing Henderson's Point; Piscataqua Channel Widened." They are accompanied by a brief article.

It's a mistake to imagine that itching piles can't be cured; a mistake to suffer a day longer than you can help. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

"TURF INVESTMENT" FIZZLE.

Depositors Now Have Little Hope of Getting Out Much of Their Money.

Investors in the so-called "turf investment" companies which went to pieces last week have given up all hope of realizing more than a very small part of their deposits. The absolute insolvency of Arnold & Co., the bold statement of John J. Ryan that he could not pay more than 25 per cent, and the suspension of the smaller concerns show the game is at an end.

A trusted woman employee of Arnold & Co., the largest of the "turf investment" companies, which nipped a lot of Portsmouth people, said on Sunday:

"Average receipts for the past month have been \$125,000 a week—about \$50,000 on Monday, when the mail was always heavy, and \$15,000 on other days. On Monday of this week the receipts were \$50,000, Tuesday they were \$17,000. The mail of Wednesday was not opened.

"The company employed seventy-two girls in the offices and fifty agents on the road. Each agent had many sub-agents, but the company had no dealings with them. Agents received ten per cent commission. Young women in the office who brought in investors received the same commission. We were not asked to solicit subscribers, but many of us did. It was an easy way to make money.

"The lowest salary paid to typewriters was \$10 a week to young girls. Others received \$12.50 and \$25 a week. For extra time we received \$1 an hour. When we worked on Sunday we got \$5. Each of us received a present in money at Christmas time.

"One-half the employees had money invested in the concern. Their money amounted to \$4,500.

"We never had to even fill an inkwell. There was no dirt anywhere. The rooms were so beautiful that it was a pleasure to work in them. The young women who worked there were well educated and refined. We had no instructions in regard to dress, but he place was so pleasant that we tried to look our best.

"It is my opinion that the concern will never resume business."

Deputy sheriffs and detectives have searched St. Louis for E. J. Arnold and his manager, L. A. Gill, without success. Arnold came to St. Louis on the Iron Mountain train from Hot Springs Saturday morning. Instead of going to Union station, where a crowd of his debtors, as well as representatives of the law, awaited him, he dropped off at Tower Grove station.

There he was met by Gill and other men, who took him away in a carriage.

Gill is thought to have all the available cash of the company with him when he met Arnold, and they may have left town together. Gill did not return to his apartments Saturday night, and neither he nor Arnold was at the company's offices at any time Sunday.

A cartload of books and records in the office of E. J. Arnold & Co. was seized by the deputy sheriffs Saturday morning.

The circuit attorney's office knows that Arnold & Co. had been sending out at least 5,000 checks each week, and that many depositors had placed \$10,000 each with the company. A deposit of \$2,500 was not unusual.

ANNUAL GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT.

The annual "Gentlemen's Night" of the Daughters of Vermont will occur at the Vendome, Boston, on Friday, Feb. 20, and a musical program in charge of Miss Harriet T. Whitier will be given by Miss Helen Henschel and will be followed by a reception. Among the invited guests expected are Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Governor McCullough and staff and other prominent Vermonters. Members of other Vermont organizations are invited to participate in this gathering.

A MISCELLANEOUS READING.

On Tuesday morning Arthur H. Picketing will begin the first of his two miscellaneous readings at Mrs. Prescott Bigelow's home on Bay State road, Boston, when he will give a Chinese tale which Miss Augusta Webster has put into English verse, and in which a great deal of interest is being felt.

A QUICK TRIP.

The big steamer Troid arrived on Sunday from Sydney, Cape Breton.

with a cargo of 4946 tons of soft coal consigned to J. E. Dimick. The Troid made the round trip in just fourteen days, it being two weeks ago Sunday that she first entered this port.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The pigeon cote that was purchased at the recent sale of condemned material by Horace Mitchell was taken apart and removed on Saturday.

A survey will be held on the tug Sioux today, to estimate the necessary repairs to be made.

The moving of condemned material about the yard will make considerable more room in places where it is needed and make a decided improvement in the appearance of the station.

There are almost two hundred prisoners aboard the prison ship Southern at Boston.

The marine guard at Charlestown carry large clubs when on duty, as well as side arms.

The work on the gunboat Nashville is nearly completed at Boston.

Lieutenant Commander William S. Smith, engineer officer who left here on the U. S. S. Raleigh, has been ordered to his home and after a short leave of absence will go to Newport News as assistant inspector of machinery of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, in place of Lieutenant Commander Miller, who will take Lieutenant Smith's place on the Raleigh.

The operations on the gunboat New-ort are about the only ship work now in progress at Boston.

Nearly all the new buildings now being finished at the Charlestown yard will have the small light machinery placed in galleries. The heavy machines are to be on bottom floors.

The work of putting up the side walls of the Boston new dry dock has just commenced. About a dozen pieces of granite have been laid.

New caps have been adopted by the shipkeepers at the Boston yard, similar to those of the conductors and motormen of the electric railway. On them, in large letters, are the words, "Shipkeeper in Charge."

OBITUARY.

Etta Raitt. Miss Etta Raitt, aged forty-three years, daughter of the late Stephen Raitt, died at the home of James Raitt on Deer street, Sunday, of consumption. She was an estimable woman and a lifelong member of the Universalist church.

Timothy Shea. Timothy Shea, one of the oldest residents of Greenland, died on Saturday at his home in that town at the age of 82. The cause of his death was old age.

He leaves two sons, Prof. Daniel J. Shea of the Catholic university at Washington and John Shea of Warren, Conn., and two daughters, Margaret of Boston and Mary of Greenland.

SUCCEEDS MISS BENNETT.

Bijon Fernandez was engaged to succeed Miss Gertrude Bennett in Henrietta Crossman's company, but illness in her family kept her away. Frances Stevens has been secured in her stead. Little is known about her, except that last season she starred in The Little Minister.

THUS FALLS THE CURTAIN.

The trustees of the estate of the late Frank Jones have decided to close the stables, to remove all horses owned by purchasers, and to discharge all help. Thus falls the curtain on the glorious breeding and racing career of Maplewood farm.—Boston Globe.

ITALIANS DOING WELL.

The Italians who were injured in the explosion at Henderson's Point on Friday were reported at the hospital today to be getting along finely.

EVERYBODY'S GOOD.

Not an arrest for any cause has been made in this city since Friday of last week.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has secured for Portsmouth and adjoining towns the exclusive agency of the renowned CHICKERING PIANOS, and awaits an inspection of the same at No. 6 Pleasant street.

H. P. MONTCOMERY

PERSONALS.

Col. C. P. Berry was in Boston Saturday.

T. Breed Babler of Boston passed Sunday with his family in this city.

Mrs. Thomas Mulchahy of Portland, Me., is passing a few days in town.

Miss Nettie Moulton of the Boston and Maine cafe is visiting at Raymond.

Miss Ethel Jewett of Rockland street is visiting relatives in Boston for a week.

Mrs. C. C. Kilpatrick of Kennebunk is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lombard.

Mrs. Willard Howe of Claremont is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lombard.

Miss Della Doyle of this city is acting as head waitress at the Exeter chambers in Boston.

Mrs. Cassidy, wife of Sergeant John Cassidy, U. S. N., went to New York Saturday, for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. Holbrook, wife of Police Officer Holbrook, was taken to the Cottage hospital today, and will undergo an operation.

William M. Norton, of the firm of Boardman and Norton, who has been ill with bronchitis, has recovered and is on duty again.

Mrs. John E. Lear of High street who has been visiting in Haverhill, Boston and Beverly, returned home on Saturday evening.

Mrs. William Day Grace has issued invitations for an "At Home" on Monday afternoon, February twenty-third, at four o'clock. Cards.

Deputy Sheriff George A. Athorne of Eliot is in Portland today in attendance upon a meeting of the Deputy Sheriffs' association of the state of Maine.

Mrs. Carrie M. Knox, teacher at the Haven school, who has been very sick with pneumonia at her home in Farmington, is reported as being improved.

Mrs. J. Albert Walker and Miss Walker give a reception at the Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday for which four hundred invitations have been sent out.

Miss Ethel G. Beyer, who was very sick last week at Farmington where she is teaching in the public school, is much better and will probably reopen her school sometime this week.

Engineer Oliver Goldsmith has resumed his run on the 7.20 a. m. Boston train, after a short illness, during which his place has been filled by Engineers Bennett and Shuttleworth.

Hon. and Mrs. E. P. Shaw of Brookline, Mass., leave on Thursday for an extended visit in California, going first to Mexico. Miss Pauline Shaw, their youngest daughter, accompanies them.

Mrs. M. Montgomery Brackett and Miss Lida Jennison Lowe have cards out for an at home on Thursday of this week from 4 to 6 at their home on Audubon road, Boston, to meet Mrs. Ludore Luckstone.

James Carey, who recently resigned his position as manager of the Armstrong restaurant in this city, left on Saturday for Nashua, whence he will go to Rutte, Mont., to take a flattering position there.

H. Fisher Eldredge of Portsmouth, Col. R. N. Elwell of Exeter and E. P. Shaw, Jr. of Newburyport attended the performance of The Show Girl at the Opera house last night.—Manchester News, Saturday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Pillsbury, the daughter of Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., and Edward B. Richardson of Bay State road, a member of the Puritan club. His mother was a Weld. His brother is Harvard's great runner and trackman. Mrs. Richardson gave a reception last week for Miss Pillsbury, whose family is living on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, this winter.

RE-OPENING OF THE FARRAGUT SCHOOL.

By authority of the board of health, the Farragut school will be open Wednesday morning, Feb. 18.

H. C. MORRISON, Superintendent of Schools.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

It is the One Subject of Great Political Interest.

The liquor question—high license, local option or no license—is the all absorbing topic of conversation in this city, or, for that matter, in this state, and nowhere has it been more discussed than at the regular weekly meetings of the Ministers' association, which are held in this city. The meeting of last Monday was the warmest one of the lot as far as can be learned, for the members are very quiet about discussing this question outside of the meetings or letting any hint drop as to opinions held. It is learned, however, that the association stands about evenly divided on the question of license or prohibition. The members embrace the ministers of this entire vicinity, from York to Hampton. Among the ministers of this city the general run is for license, while the feeling that prohibition may be the cure for the evil is held by the ministers of the towns, although some are for license. It seems remarkable that so little has been said on this subject from the pulpits.

There is no doubt as to where this city stands as a whole on this question. It is for license, unrestricted, and a medium fee. No other plan will get the support of the city, for the question of local option coming up every year, the fighting over the licenses, the charges of bribery and corruption against the license commissioners, would all be done away with if an unrestricted license were granted, with a fee of about \$500 or \$600. In the opinion of the citizens here, as freely expressed, this would handle the liquor question to the satisfaction of all. They claim that the number would in time dwindle down to about half the number of saloons here now, because the others would not be able to stand the price.—Portsmouth correspondent Boston Sunday Herald.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

John Marshall Badly Injured By A Startled Animal.

John Marshall, a young man employed in the stable on Dupray court managed by R. H. Beacham and son, received injuries Saturday night which will keep him in the hospital some time. Marshall entered the stable in the dark and was searching for a match with which to strike a light when he ran squarely into a horse which had escaped from its stall. The startled animal used its heels to good effect and when assistance arrived Marshall was lying on the floor, apparently badly injured. His face and head were terribly cut and bruised and covered with blood.

The young man was taken to the Cottage hospital and medical aid summoned. It was found that two ribs were fractured and over fifty stitches were taken in his face and head. It was stated at the hospital last night that Marshall's injuries, though very painful, were not at all serious.

MRS. GAULT ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. Gault, wife of John Gault of Manchester, formerly of this city, entertained the members of Bunton chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Suncook on Friday afternoon at her home, 700 Pine street.

Mrs. Gault is a member of this chapter, and the guests included ladies from Pembroke, Suncook, Allenstown and this city. A short program was rendered by local talent.

NORTON—JOHNSON.

At her home in Clinton, Mass., on Saturday evening occurred the marriage of Marguerite, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Johnson of Clinton, to Frederick C. Norton of Kittery, Me.

The groom is employed at the navy yard and is a well known member of the Portsmouth Athletic club.

ENERGY ALL GONE? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

DOWN IT COMES.

Price of Coal Continues to Be Slughtered Everywhere.

The price of coal continues to be slaughtered. Boston coal dealers, who, in a measure, regulate the price in this city, dropped the price another dollar, making it \$9 a ton on Saturday and it is down to eight here in Portsmouth.

This reduction has been expected for several days. In many other cities in New England coal is selling for less money than in Boston, the prices running from \$8 in Portland to \$7 in New Haven and \$6.50 in Providence. Almost every day reports come in of large lots of coal delivered in Boston for less than \$7, and while many of them are, doubtless, stretchers of the imagination, yet the whole trend of events seems to be towards better conditions.

The weather has been entirely in favor of the consumer and against the dealers, many of whom have on hand large lots of high-priced coal, to which they cannot hold on too long. The general opinion seems to be that the dealers are "up against it" and must submit to the inevitable.

The last cut in the retail price of coal came Feb. 2, nearly two weeks ago. For several weeks before that coal had been selling at \$12 a ton, the lowest point, so the dealers claimed, at which they could sell and make a profit. The cold weather on which the independent operators were banking did not materialize, and the result was a weak, almost panicky, market in New York and a drop of \$10 a ton in Boston.

Since then all sorts of rumors have been flying about relative to the future price of coal. Some dealers have insisted that the price would not drop until the spring set in, and others have said that before long prices would take a most unprecedented tumble, due to the desire of the men who have loaded up heavily with high-priced coal to get out with as small a loss as possible.

That the dealers will lose money by this reduction there is no doubt. They cannot sell coal for which they have paid \$9 or \$10 and make much money. Many of them have coal on their wharves that has cost them less than that, but the general average is what determines the profit.

"REFORMATION" JOHN ADAMS.

Sketch of a Prominent Old Time Methodist Preacher.

The Boston Globe of Sunday contained a sketch of the life and achievements, and a picture, of "Reformation" John Adams, a near relative of the Adamases who were presidents of the United States, and one of the most active Methodists of this country when that denomination first commenced its activities in America. He was born in Newington, the son of John and Abigail (Coleman) Adams, Feb. 14, 1791; in 1830 he was married at Newmarket to Sarah Sanborn of Waterford, Me.; and on Sept. 30, 1850, drove in his carriage from his home at Island cove, Durham, to the house of a friend in Newmarket, five miles away, was taken suddenly ill at his friend's house, and expired while sitting in a chair. He was buried in the family tomb at Durham. Two of his children are still living—Joseph M. R. Adams of Durham, and Mrs. Erastus L. Senter of Windham.

He was for many years one of the most noted preachers and revivalists of the Methodist denomination in New England, and is said to have been the first minister to introduce "revival melodies" in religious meetings.

NOTICE.

The second in the series of Talks on Law by John H. Bartlett, Esq., at Bliss college, will be given on Tuesday evening of next week, Feb. 24th. The talks have been postponed this week on account of the P. A. C. fair.

W. J. LEWIS, Principal Bliss College.

NEW ROMANTIC PLAY.

His Majesty and the Maid is the title selected for the new romantic play by Joseph Le Brandt in which Mary Emerson will star next season. She will be under the management of Samuel Lewis. Mr. Lewis will doubtless be remembered by many for his work here in Miss Mildred Holland's company.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Knights of Columbus will hold a memorial service for their deceased members on Monday next at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Solemn requiem service will be carried out.

All the job teams have been busy today carting goods to the fair building.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE THROUGH US.

—We Reach the Buyers.

FRANK D. BUTLER, Real Estate, 3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE. It should be STYLISH. And PERFECT FIT. The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city. Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY, Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Manover Street, Near Market.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper. Enterprising, but not sensational. HOME, not street circulation. Only one edition daily hence:— Every copy a family reader.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

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Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON BLACKSMITH

AND EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

F. A. ROBBINS, UPHOLSTERER

38 MARKET ST

Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, croup, asthma, bronchitis, consumption. He knows. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.